POLICE

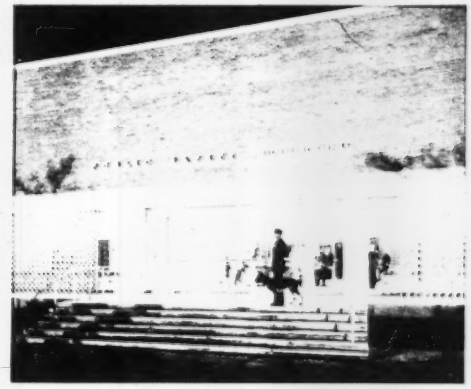
MAY-JUNE 1961

DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY

MAY 22 1961

SOCIAL SCIENCES

THE JOURNAL COVERING THE PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS OF ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL



Trained Seals in a Squirrel Cage—
By Edward A. Dieckmann, Sr.

The Effects of Alcohol on Driving—
By Dr. Seward E. Miller

Curfews: Valuable or Worthless—
By Ben Solomon

Physical Evidence in Arson Investigations—
By Dan Econ

"SEARCH" Latent Finger Print Powder

A NEW LATENT SPRAY POWDER! SURPASSES THE BOTTLE AND BRUSH METHOD

Press the valve button and spray any area or object. Quicker, cleaner and better than the old method. Clue-Spray brings out the latent prints which can be lifted or photographed.

ALL GRADES OF POWDERS ARE PHOTOGENIC. NO FILTERS NEEDED.

BUY SEPARATELY OR IN KITS WITH LATENT SWEEPER BRUSHES AND LIFTERS.

PRICES: Put up in 6-oz. aerosol Spray Cans

$4.75 per large 6-oz. can

B-1 CLUE-SPRAY BLACK POWDER	**FOR LIGHT SURFACES**	Use on papers, magazines, labels cardboard, painted wood, tissuepaper.
B-2 CLUE-SPRAY SILVER POWDER	**FOR DARK SURFACES**	Window glass, tumblers, china, enamel file cabinets, copper, steel tin cans and drums.
B-3 CLUE-SPRAY WHITE POWDER	**FOR DARK SURFACES**	Transparent surfaces, tumblers, bakelite, black plastic, dark filing cabinets.
B-4 CLUE-SPRAY GOLD POWDER	**FOR LIGHT SURFACES**	Transparent glass and plastics, china, aluminum and tin articles, cellophane.
B-5 CLUE-SPRAY POWDER	**FOR LIGHT SURFACES**	USE ON WHITE writing paper, cardboard containers, decalcomanias, bottles, curved surfaces.
B-6 CLUE-SPRAY SAFECRACKER POWDER	**FOR METALS**	Excellent for safes, lockers, gun metals.
B-7 CLUE-SPRAY COPPER POWDER		For unpainted aluminum and tin surfaces.
B-8 CLUE-SPRAY YELLOW POWDER		For chinaware and marble.

B-14 FLUORESCENT CLUE-SPRAY LATENT POWDER ..... **Price per 6 Oz. aerosol can $5.25**
Latent finger prints can be spotted quickly with this ultraviolet reacting finger print powder. This is a dual purpose powder which can be used with or without a black light. Fluorescent color is bright green, the most photogenic color in the ultraviolet spectrum.

B-20 CLUE-SPRAY LATENT PRINT SWEEPER ..... **Price $2.25. This is a necessary special brush, 3½" wide, 1¼" length hair, made especially for CLUE-SPRAY powders. After a surface or object is sprayed with Clue Spray Powder, this sweeper intensified the ridge lines and clears away excess powder.**

SEARCH WITH SIRCHIE PRODUCTS FOR RESULTS

SIRCHIE

Finger Print Laboratories - Berlin, N. J., U. S. A.

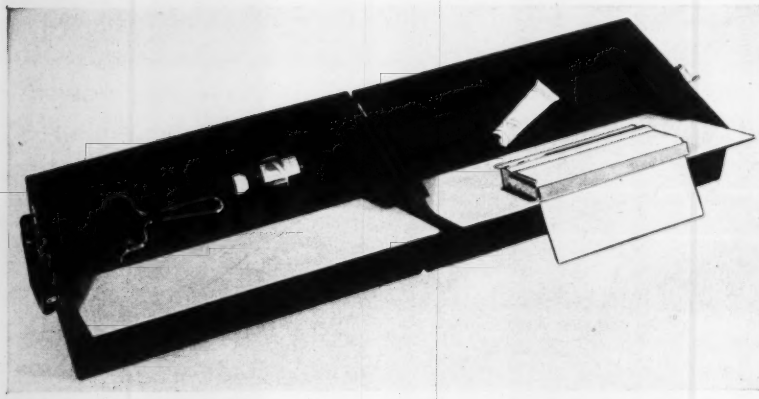
Largest in the World *First in Criminal Research* *Oldest in the Nation*

NATURAL POSITION...NATURALLY COLT. Loaded and holstered, Colt's new 4" Police Python is ready for single action, 50 yards. This is the sitting position, taken on command to fire, gun drawn along outside of leg without crossing body: elbows just ahead of knees, legs spread for solid three-point, shooting hand grasped firmly by non-shooting hand, wrists and elbows locked with arms extended as far as possible. Position: comfortable. Accuracy: assured with Colt's .357 Police Python. Same flawless action, same power – plus new 4" barrel to make an ideal handgun for police work as well as off-duty pleasure. With Royal blue finish, wide-spur hammer, the 4" Police Python is a versatile version of the finest hand-gun you can own with .357 magnum or .38 special ammo. Price with affidavit, $93.90

COLT

THE SITTING POSITION–THIRD IN A SERIES · COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., INC., HARTFORD 15, CONN.

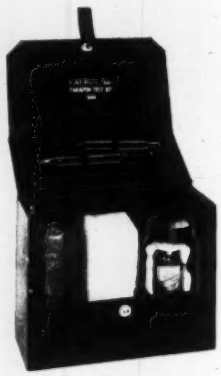
NEW! QUALITY KITS by FAUROT



#642 Dual Purpose Finger Print Taking Kit — This new, portable Finger Print Taking Kit permits finger prints to be taken on a flat or slanted surface if desirable.

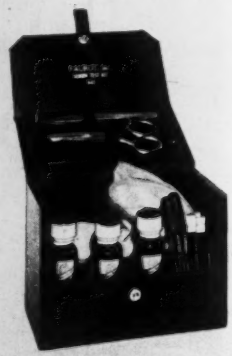
An added feature is the fact that inking can be done to take all ten fingers in one inking operation. This permits a more efficient operation with a minimum of effort.

#643 OBLITERATED NUMBER KIT — This kit is designed for restoring obliterated serial numbers that have been removed from guns, motors, bicycles, typewriters and other metal objects to destroy their possible identification. It is small, compact and contains the necessary equipment and chemicals for processing and restoration of numbers by following the simple instructions.



#644 PARAFFIN TEST KIT — With the contents of this kit, an investigator can make a chemical test for powder residue often of value in crimes involving the discharge of firearms. This could be useful in the investigation of such crimes as homicide, felonious assault, or suicide by firearms.

This kit is completely self contained with easily applied, detailed instructions.



#645 SEMEN TEST KIT — This kit is useful in determining the presence of semen on clothing, sheets, and similar materials. Fresh or dried stains can be successfully examined. This may establish evidence of crime or offenses of a sexual nature. The necessary equipment, chemicals, and instructions are contained in this kit.

#646 DETECTION POWDER KIT—This kit contains sensitive powders which are a valuable aid in trapping thieves. Upon application of powder to object and a subsequent handling by the suspect, a visible stain will appear when perspiration or other moisture touches the skin. These stains are difficult to remove.

For further information on these and many other Faurot products and for your FREE catalog write to:

FAUROT, INC.
299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
Designers and Manufacturers of Crime Detection & Identification Equipment

Faurot
FINGER PRINT SUPPLIES

The Journal Covering the Professional Interests of All Law Enforcement Personnel

POLICE

CONSULTING EDITORIAL BOARD

BERNARD C. BRANNON
Chief of Police
Kansas City, Missouri

A. F. BRANDSTATTER
Director, School of Police Administration and Public Safety
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

C. B. HANSCOM
Director
Department of Investigation
430 Johnston Hall
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

LEMOYNE SNYDER
Medicolegal Counsel
Paradise, California

RICHARD C. STEINMETZ
Chief Special Agent
Mutual Investigation Bureau
20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago 6, Illinois

O. W. WILSON
Superintendent of Police
Chicago Police Department
Chicago, Illinois

COVER PHOTOS
Courtesy of . . .
Harold M. Lambert Studios
Norfolk, Virginia City Council
New York City Police Dept.
Ewing Galloway, New York

CONTENTS

Article	*Page*
Three Years of Nalline — *Ted Brown*	6
Kim Kyong Hwa — *Clifford L. Scott*	11
Trained Seals in a Squirrel Cage — *Edward A. Dieckmann, Sr.*	12
The Challenge to Security — *Orrell A. York*	15
The Police and Population — *Kermit S. Kynell*	18
IN CASE YOU'RE TRAFFIC MINDED	
The Effects of Alcohol on Driving— *Dr. Seward E. Miller*	22
Can You Remember That License Number — *Cecil Fruitt*	25
Law Enforcement Agent and Communism — *Thomas F. Coon*	27
KNOW YOUR LAW — *Edited by Francis C. Sullivan*	29
Search and Seizure: A Reply — *Kermit S. Kynell*	31
Police Personnel Selection in Europe — *Richard H. Blum*	32
COMBAT SHOOTING — *Edited by Paul B. Weston*	
When to Shoot — *Paul B. Weston*	36
POLYGRAPH AND INTERROGATION	
An Instrumental Approach to Applicant Evaluation — *Carroll S. Price*	39
The Death Penalty — *Walter A. Lunden*	43
The Police, The Press and Public Relations — *Ron LaCouture*	48
Curfews: Valuable or Worthless — *Ben Solomon*	51
SPECIAL AGENTS — *Edited by John Richelieu Davis*	
The Role of Law Enforcement in Civil Defense — *Leon Weaver*	55
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ARSON INVESTIGATORS	
Physical Evidence in Arson Investigations — *Dan Econ*	57
The Police Officer Witness — *Clinton E. Riggs*	64
Building a Bibliotheke — *Francis L. Martello*	69
Merchants of Menace: The Mafia — *Edward J. Allen*	72
BOOK REVIEWS — *Edited by William Dienstein*	77
NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS	79

Regular Departments

KNOW YOUR LAW — A special section of POLICE devoted to legal questions of direct concern to every police officer. See page 29.

COMBAT SHOOTING — Concerning the proper care and use of the police officer's "professional tool." See page 36.

IN CASE YOU'RE TRAFFIC MINDED—For all who are interested in one of the police officer's major problems. See page 22.

ARSON INVESTIGATION—POLICE is the official Journal of the International Association of Arson Investigators, Inc. See page 57.

POLYGRAPH AND INTERROGATION—POLICE is the official Journal of the Academy for Scientific Interrogation. See page 39.

SPECIAL AGENT'S SECTION — A regular feature for industrial security officers and others in private policing organizations. See page 55.

POLICE proposes to give advertising representation to all important products and services in this field, without any implied approval or endorsement of these products or services on the part of the Publisher, or by any organization or author of papers in the Journal.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE: For six bimonthly issues: United States, U. S. Possessions, U. S. Trusteeships, $5.00; Pan-American Union, Canada, $5.50; other countries, $6.00. Prices for back volumes quoted on application. Extra single copies of back issues, if available, $1.25, Postpaid. Current subscriptions may begin with any issue. Remittance should be sent to CHARLES C THOMAS, PUBLISHER, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois, U. S. A. All reproduction rights reserved.

ADDRESS CHANGE—When a change of address is necessary please allow at least 60 days notice and preferably 90 days. When ordering a change of address, send the Publisher both the old and new address.

© Charles C Thomas, 1961, and Entered as Second-class at Springfield, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879. Printed in U. S. A.

Second-class postage paid at Springfield, Illinois and at additional mailing offices.

CHARLES C THOMAS • PUBLISHER • SPRINGFIELD • ILLINOIS

VOLUME 5
NUMBER 5

1961

MAY
JUNE

Three Years of Nalline

By Ted Brown

NOTE: *This is the second in a series of two articles by Lieut. Brown on the* NALLINE NARCOTIC CONTROL SYSTEM. *The first article appeared in the preceding issue of* POLICE.

During the early days of Nalline, Dr. Terry was about to throw in the sponge as a result of a most baffling case and one that nearly proved the undoing of his months of research. He was examining a known user of heroin, an addict who had a heavy habit and who admitted to the doctor that he had a big jolt of junk just twelve hours prior to the injection of Nalline. Dr. Terry examined and re-examined the patient and was frankly frustrated for the pupil showed no change in diameter—one-half, three-quarters, a full hour—after the Nalline shot. This phenomenon was about to be the cause of the end of the Nalline program, until the good doctor suddenly discovered he had been measuring a glass eye!

It is true that the subject who shows a negative reaction to the test may, in fact, be an occasional user of opiates, but on a very small scale. He either has not used recently (4 or more days), or the amount taken was not sufficient to bring on the telltale symptoms, however, positive reactions have been found in subjects ten days after their last shot. Experience has brought home the fact that the occasional user will again be brought into the clinic and such continued use will sooner or later result in positive reaction.

Nalline will not detect the barbiturates, amphetamines, cocaine, marihuana or the bromides. It will react on the user of heroin, opium and tinctures, pantopon, dilaudid, codeine and heavy doses of demerol.

The question of obtaining consent from the subject to inject Nalline is a matter of explanation and technique. In cases of parole and probation, the "consent" comes from the legal authorities. Those who are placed under arrest as suspected users are examined for needle marks and the test is explained to them. They are asked if they are willing to prove or disprove their addiction by taking the test, and are told that if they submit to the test and a negative reaction results, they will be immediately released; if they refuse to take the test, they are told they will be charged in court on the basis of the fresh needle marks and other evidence available, such as admissions and past history of use.

As the test becomes better established in a community, fewer hesitate to consent to the test. In Oakland, in 1956, there were two per cent of refusals out of 752 tests given. In 1957, this declined to one per cent refusals out of 1,725 tests, and in 1958, of a total of 2,450 tests, one-half of one per cent of the subjects refused to submit. The first six months of 1959, no one refused and 1,555 tests were given.

As to the premise that subjecting a person to a Nalline injection is contrary to his personal rights, there is no more an invasion of individual rights than there is in subjecting the drunken driver to a blood-alcohol test; the overseas traveler to inoculations, or the injection of drugs for the purpose of preventing the spread of syphillis or gonnorhea.

Another rather unique objection to Nalline was found in the 1959 report of the State of New York "Joint Legislative Committee on Narcotics," who were seeking ways and means to combat this very serious problem in that state. The report reads: " . . . It is felt that it (Nalline Test) provides a kind of chemical super-ego and thus creates a form of artificial will, whereas the drug user is likely to need as much in the way of his own resources as he can bring to any problem, rather than a chemical conscience."

This is the most preposterous objection yet voiced. The weakness of will, the emotional deficiency, the inability to cope with problems, is universally recognized in the addict and the addict-prone individual. It is these characteristics that contribute to addiction itself. Call it "Chemical Superego," "Artificial Will," call it by any other name, it is the *result* that Nalline produces which is important; not the means, nor the name. As for the statement, "The drug user is likely to need as much in the way of his own resources as he can bring . . . rather than a chemical conscience," what resources does this weak-willed, unstable person have? He takes drugs (a chemical) to hide from reality! Is this not a "chemical superego"? He is given Nalline as a crutch to help him overcome this false, vicious "ego" that he seeks through narcotics for he does not have "his own resources" with which to conquer the habit. Were he the possessor of these "resources" he probably would not have become addicted in the first place.

The New York report further states, " . . . although the Oakland Police Department feels that the use of the test is legal, no case involving the use of Nalline has been appealed to a higher court, so that there has been no ultimate judicial determination of its legality."

Address: Lt. Ted Brown, Commander, Vice and Narcotic Control Division, Police Dept., Oakland 12, California.

"We are keeping our promise!"

Your response to the introduction of the FEDERAL PA-10 INTERCEPTOR Electronic Siren was wonderful! ***It does better***—anything that other electronic sirens can do and—***what's more, it does more things!***

We promised you a lower priced electronic siren when a good performing, reliable unit could be produced and sold for a better price.

HERE... **as promised, is the** **DIRECTOR** MODEL PA-5

This electronic siren isn't designed to supplant the INTERCEPTOR but will give you satisfactory, dependable service ***where budget is a factor!***

For full information about this new electronic siren, the DIRECTOR, write for Bulletin #327.

FEDERAL SIGNAL and Signal Corporation 13600 S. WESTERN AVE., BLUE ISLAND, ILL.

To this we need only refer to the case of the People v. Williams, et al; 164 CA-2 858, handed down from the Appellate Court on October 30, 1958; A test case tried for the purpose of establishing the Nalline test as proper evidence.

SCHEDULING THE TEST

In Oakland, the test is given four times a week and the schedule is so arranged that both the probationer and the arrestee is given the test with the least inconvenience to him. Two doctors are employed, each taking two days a week. The schedule is:

Monday, 2 to 4 P.M.; Tuesday and Thursday, 5 to 7 P.M. Saturday, 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

From a legal standpoint as well as in consideration of the individual's rights, the test is arranged so that an arrested person will not have to remain in jail for an extensive period before taking the test. The Monday schedule is set up so that those taken into custody over the week-end can take the test and if found positive, can be charged with addiction in the District Attorney's office immediately, and thus be arraigned with a minimum of delay.

The evening hours of the schedule enable the probationers and parolees to take the test without interfering with their jobs, and there are many who are now working for the first time. For those who cannot appear at this time, a test is given on Saturday morning. This does not preclude the probation officer from ordering his charges in for the test at any time without forewarning, nor is the schedule maintained without change. Periodically, the days and times of the test are altered with little notice. In this manner, the probationer who may be "chippying," cannot time his indulgences with impunity.

BENEFITS OF NALLINE

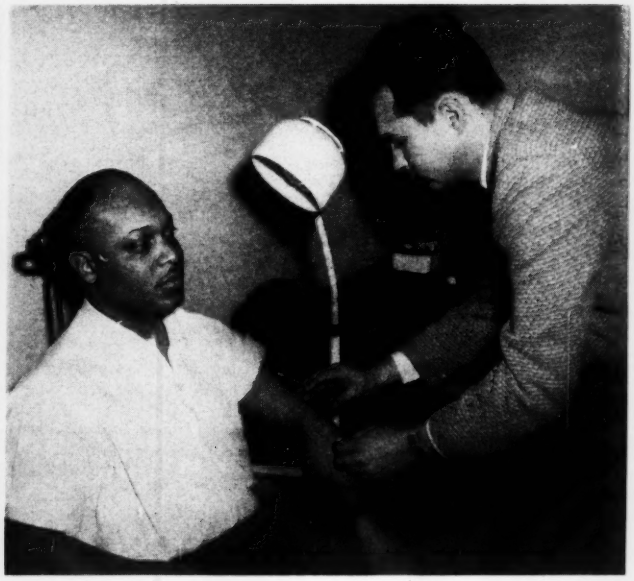
The benefits of Nalline, therapeutically to the addict, and as a safeguard to society includes these features:

1) It provides the former addict with the help he needs to stay away from drugs while he develops again into a worthwhile and productive citizen.

2) It cuts deeply into the rates of crimes against property. The addict-thief may now be kept out of trouble on a more or less permanent basis, rather than for just the few months he is serving a jail sentence.

3) It tends to reduce the total narcotics problem since the seller of narcotics will not stay where he has no market, and as the peddlers become more scarce, fewer people will be exposed to drugs.

4) It places the formerly undetected addict in a position where enforced control is provided by parole or probation after he has been apprehended and proved to be addicted and removes much of the guesswork for the pro-



Diameter of the pupil is measured with a "pupillometer" and then Nalline is injected subcutaneously. Thirty minutes later the pupil is again measured. If the subject has been using narcotics excessively the pupil diameter will be markedly increased. The primary function of the Nalline test is to detect those who have become addicts.

Photo courtesy of the State of Illinois Division of Narcotic Control.

bation officer as to the degree of abstinence, as well as decreasing the deceit practiced by the probationer.

5) Nalline prevents the "casual" user who is obliged to take the tests from getting "hooked."

6) It brings many more addicts to the attention and under the control of the courts, and once the test is accepted, it tends to discourage "Not Guilty" pleas, thus effecting a substantial savings in court time, expenses of jury trials and expert-witness testimony fees.

CRIME RATE AND NALLINE

Since the adoption of Nalline, Oakland has experienced a steady decline in crimes attributable to addicts. Comparing the first six months of 1955—the year immediately preceding the use of Nalline—with the first six months of 1959—the third year of the program, robbery offenses showed a decrease of 49 per cent; burglary, 18 per cent; auto burglary, 60 per cent; auto clout, 25 per cent; and prostitution, 46 per cent.

In addition, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find heroin, the few remaining addicts have been forced to score in other communities. This too, has been made more difficult for them for many of these harassed hypes have had their drivers' licenses lifted because of their addiction, and they don't get them back until they have successfully passed a series of Nalline tests!

SELF-REHABILITATION

Although Law Enforcement officers are not primarily sociologists, it is gratifying to know that some addicts actually are attempting self-rehabilitation. Several are voluntarily submitting to the tests with no strings attached. One of these, "Dutch S.," has been an addict most of his adult life and for a year had been taking the tests under the direction of his probation officer and kept himself clean. Several months ago he was released from probation and the mandatory Nalline tests, and without this control, the future of "Dutch" was dubious. But the clinic is still graced by his presence, for "Dutch" comes in alone and uncalled. He continues, on his own volition, to take the tests every week or so. When asked about this he claimed this was the only force he has found which sustains him when he gets the urge to shoot some heroin.

Another addict, still on probation, often requests more frequent tests. As she put it, "it keeps away the hypes who would offer you a fix. You can't even chippy with 'H' and take Nalline tests that often."

ELEMENTS FOR SUCCESS

Setting up and successfully conducting a Nalline program can be fraught with obstacles, many of which have been mentioned. Not to be overlooked however, is the persistent campaign waged against the program by the addicts themselves. There is no limit to their crafty propaganda and their addiction stands them in good stead as promoters and disseminators of vicious fabrications. Officers attached to the Nalline clinic have been accused of surreptitiously signaling the doctor: "Thumbs down"—the testee was to be found "positive" . . . and railroaded; the informers were allegedly given the "thumbs up" sign—and freedom. This was actually believed by a large segment of the addict population until they realized its absurdity.

A solid and productive program entails the united participation of the Police, Probation and Parole Departments, the Courts and the District Attorney. The separate functions of each of these offices must be fused into one effort, the reduction of illicit narcotic usage. Specific functions such as Jailer, Rehabilitator and Prosecutor become subservient to the over-all objective.

Mr. Don O. Thomson, Director of Adult Probation in Alameda County, adequately expresses this important aspect in his excellent paper on the Nalline program written in August of last year. Mr. Thomson states:

"The Probation Department had the good fortune to participate in the program planning . . . which involved the Judiciary, the Oakland Police Department, the District Attorney and other interested agencies . . . we were able to emphasize potential treatmental aspects and help define roles in order that the identity of each functionary was distinguishable . . . and to insure that probation did not become an arm of the Police Department in the eyes of the probationer. This difference was particularly . . . convincing to probationers when a positive reaction to . . . Nalline . . . did not necessarily result in the filing of a new charge, but generally was processed by means of modification of the probation order. If processed otherwise, it was a result of concurrence by representatives of the interested agencies.

"The spirit of cooperation which blessed this project at the outset has continued . . . decisions result from joint discussions with . . . the police, the physician, and the District Attorney's office . . . the cooperative attitude of all involved personnel has been a key factor . . . frequently police personnel are alleged to be resistive to treatmental programs for offenders. With the blessing of Oakland's Chief, the members of the Narcotics Detail have been considerate and reasonable in every respect . . . they are outspoken advocates of probation's part in the program, and are held in equally high esteem by the probation staff."

With a good strong team working together, there is every reason to believe this program will work in any community, but its effectiveness lies in the initial testing of all opiate addicts: The suspect who is taken into custody—whether it be for burglary, prostitution, robbery or vagrancy—if narcotic use is indicated, an all-out effort should be made to have him tested with Nalline, for in order to put him under the control of probation and Nalline, he must first be arrested and evidence of his addiction brought before the court.

The Judiciary must be amenable to the policy of placing the addict on probation with Nalline after institutionalization. The Parole and Probation Departments must maintain a firm stand in enforcing the terms of probation without forfeiting their discretionary powers, and realize that their objective (rehabilitation) cannot be reached in addiction cases in the same manner as the non-addicted delinquent. The Parole/Probation officer should be experienced in the ways of the addict and his case load should be composed of addicts only.

Before Nalline test is attempted subject must undergo a brief physical examination to determine if the test is contraindicated.

The physician administering the test must be in complete accord with the objective. He should be familiar with addiction, its symptoms and the "nature" of the addict, and supplement the officers' activity.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE

Communities with a low incidence of narcotic addiction can join in a program with other localities. The number of, and times for the examinations, would be governed by conditions in each area.

Financing the program should be of no great concern. Section 11722(d) of the California Health and Safety Code provides that the cost of administering the test to probationers shall be a charge against the county, and the cost for testing parolees shall be paid by the state.

Other methods of financing can be worked out. Special state funds are available and in Oakland, the cost is shared by the Police Department, the County Probation Office, and the State Parole Office.

The Office of the State Bureau of Narcotics is well equipped to act in an advisory capacity to set up these programs in all parts of the state, and would welcome consultations with any interested local officials. Branch offices are maintained in Sacramento, San Francisco, Fresno, Los Angeles and San Diego, or direct contact can be made with Chief John Storer, State Bureau of Narcotics, Sacramento.

CONCLUSIONS

Nalline is the best tool thus far developed. It is no longer in the experimental stage. It has proven its value both to the addict and to the community.

District Attorney Frank Coakley of Alameda County and his assistant, Albert E. Hederman have seen the results of Nalline in the successful prosecution of many addiction cases, and the subsequent reduction in crime, moreover, in the words of Mr. Coakley, "are the gratifying

A brief history of the subject is taken including a statement of his addiction. This information is recorded on a form by an assistant, (preferably a narcotic officer who is qualified as an expert in court), and corroborated by the doctor.

results being achieved through the use of Nalline tests in the field of rehabilitation."

Oakland's new progressive Police Chief Edward Toothman is so impressed with the program that one of his first actions upon taking office was to arrange for new and more suitable quarters for the clinic and to step up the testing dates to five days a week.

Attorney General Stanley Mosk, in an address stated: "Most people have become wary of panaceas. Yet medical science has produced miracle drugs, and Nalline appears to be the answer to one of law enforcement's worst problems."

Federal Narcotic Commissioner Harry Anslinger, as quoted in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of October 16, 1957, stated: "If the City of St. Louis were to adopt the Nalline test for determining whether a person has recently used a narcotic drug, it would complement the State Law and effectively repel any damaging influx of addicts into St. Louis . . . " St. Louis has been using Nalline for two years and is completely sold on the program.

Further information about Nalline can be obtained from a variety of sources: Dr. James G. Terry (P.O. Box 787, Pleasanton, Calif.) has a pamphlet available; Santa Clara County has an article published in the November-December (1959) issue of *Listen* magazine; the Alameda County District Attorney's office has a paper prepared by Mr. Henderman which outlines the use of the test since its inception in Oakland. The author devotes an entire chapter to the subject in his book *The Enigma of Drug Addiction*, Charles C Thomas, Publisher, scheduled for release in June, 1961. ★★★

PRESENT LAWS INSUFFICIENT

The old punitive approach is fighting a losing battle against illegal narcotics traffic and should yield to or combine with a new method of deterrence—the legal administration, medically, of opiate doses to the addict, a Connecticut attorney said in the current Northwestern University School of Law publication.

Due to "fantastic profits," the role of Communist China, highly effective organization of crime syndicates, the inadequacy of international controls and the nature of addiction itself, the mere punishing of offenders cannot abolish narcotics traffic or even noticeably reduce it, Donald J. Cantor, Hartford, Conn., attorney, said in the Northwestern Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science.

Cantor said there are varying estimates as to the profit to the "organization" for its transporting of opiates, or marijuana and cocaine, to the United States, but that "they are all immense."

"One of these, made on Feb. 16, 1959, is that 28½ pounds of unadulterated heroin with a wholesale value of $12,000, would bring in more than $3,600,000 in the illegal market . . . or 30,000 per cent of the wholesale price," Cantor said.

"One West Coast gang was said by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics to have made, per year, a net figure of $50 million," he added, "and another source estimates the annual amount of narcotics sold illicitly in New York City alone to be valued at $100,000,000 (annually)."

Cantor said that the problem has worsened also since Communist China has come "to utilize the narcotics trade as a form of national policy."

"In terms of deterrence, this is an ominous development. Not only is a continuous supply of opiates made available, but those who control it will not be deterred from selling in the American market, as others might . . . "Losing manpower to our prisons cannot be expected to deter Communist China," Cantor said.

He said that because narcotics are easily smuggled into the U.S. and that organizations who do the smuggling are highly organized, the threat of certain apprehension and subsequent conviction "is weak." This is because, he said, the deterrent embodied in punitive laws "is largely a threat only to underlings, usually of the lowest levels at that. . . . "

"Not only will fear of death keep those apprehended from giving names to the police, but as an organizational tactic few men on any level know the names of those on the next highest level; so ignorance even more than fear makes tracing the leadership difficult," Cantor said.

"No legal deterrent can regulate the conduct of one who is bereft of reason," Cantor said. "The opiate addict, in the same way, cannot be deterred from seeking his drug, and it is the one fact, more than anything else, which must necessarily frustrate the capacity of the criminal law to erase the illicit narcotics market."

Cantor said that for addicts in withdrawal (the period of feeling the effects of abstinence from opiates) the physical and mental torment can be great enough to be fatal. He added, however, that it can be stopped almost instantly with an injection of the drug.

"Being in such a state," he said, "the law cannot deter the addict."

"Under no circumstances can true addiction result from marijuana and cocaine, "as it does from using opiates," he said. "This means the user cannot be counted on to preserve his dosages, unmindful of rising prices or severer penalties."

Cantor said, therefore, that if the time and attention now given in enforcing the current punitive measures used against the much greater illicit opiate trade could be diverted to the marijuana and cocaine traffics, while at the same time being replaced in the opiate deterrence fight with some form of legal dispensation plan for addicts, "trade could be greatly reduced."

Kim Kyong Hwa

By Lt. Col. Clifford L. Scott

NOTE: *Lt. Col. Scott is well known to* POLICE *readers. He has contributed many interesting articles. This is a human interest story of the men in his command.*

SHE was a little Korean girl of thirteen. She was always hungry and often cold. Her father had been killed near the Chinese Tunnel during the early stages of the Korean war and Kyong Hwa's mother had somehow gathered three more girl babies along the way and these three were hungry too. They lived in a small dirty room in a filthy village that the soldiers called "Dog Patch." Kyong Hwa's mother washed clothes for the local prostitutes for the "rent" and whenever the village elders had a meeting, they held it in Kyong Hwa's "home." On these days the family wandered the local areas.

A bad fire in her village two years before had left her little face horribly distorted with her chin grown fast to her shoulder. She couldn't turn her head or close her mouth or shut her right eye. She was a pitiful sight indeed.

On almost every night it was Kyong Hwa's job to get food from the wonderful garbage cans behind the mess halls of Seventh Infantry Division Units.

On almost every night she would be apprehended by Military Police. These nights of apprehension meant food and warmth and often candy.

The Military Policemen of Bayonet's Finest under the guidance of Captain Tom Gorman decided to do something about this tragedy. They had earned this title of Bayonet's Finest and Each MP wears the shoulder patch saying so. With the spontaneous effort characteristic of any top flight outfit, the project got under way with a search for facilities.

An American Missionary Surgeon agreed to perform the necessary ten operations free, and Seventh Infantry Division MP's pledged the hospital bills and medical costs at Severens Hospital in Seoul and a new life was begun for Kyong Hwa.

Savings for long awaited R & R trips to Japan came out of foot lockers. Paydays saw the small luxuries denied. A new house with four extra rooms to rent was bought and paid for and after many weeks Kyong Hwa came out of the hospital with many scars and a new face and more important she came out of it with a new look at life.

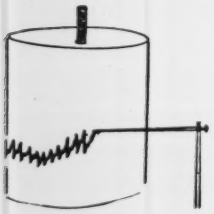
All four little girls discovered the inside of the mess hall and they learned the complicated manual of the knife and fork. They learned too about the wonderful shower in the captain's quarters and the radio that music came out of and they began to call him Papa-San and they felt a part of the Bayonet Division MP's.

The Seventh Infantry Division Military Policemen still owe a couple of hundred dollars more or less but each month the debt goes down. And each month there are things like shoes and dresses and little girl gifts to buy.

In this one small and insignificant village in Korea the men of Bayonet's Finest have again demonstrated that although our badges and arm bands stand for authority, they also represent the one device to which the poor and helpless of all lands can turn in time of need.

The story of Kim Hwa is truly Bayonet's Finest hour.

Address: Lt. Col. Clifford L. Scott, Provost Marshal, 7th Infantry Division, APO 7, Korea.



Trained Seals In A Squirrel Cage

By Edward A. Dieckmann, Sr.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: *Lt. Dieckmann is retired from the San Diego Police Department after twenty-three years of service in the homicide squad. For seventeen years he was commander of that squad. The author was formerly affiliated with the United States Naval Intelligance Service.*

Among his many accomplishments, he is also very well known for his literary contributions to many leading Magazines and Journals. He is the author of a book entitled PRACTICAL HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION, soon to be released by Charles C Thomas, Publisher.

YOU heard him, Lieutenant! My God! It's getting to the point where these Fort Gordon police academy graduates demand an expert in every case they handle. Scientific evidence, do you have the same tiger to ride?"

The speaker was the Chief Criminal Investigator at a big Marine Corps Base. He glowered at the door of his office which had just closed behind a young member of his detail, an MOS 0001, who had just completed the nine weeks course at the U. S. Army Criminal Investigation Academy at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

I was on board the Base on another matter. We'd completed that, and the Master Sergeant and I were punching the bag about crime investigation problems when the young Corporal barged in with what amounted to a demand for expert assistance in the identification of wood.

"Sure," I replied. "We have it all right, and it'll be with us all for a long, long time. We've simply got to baby these kids along. It's worth while in most cases you know." I grinned at the exasperated Sergeant.

"Lead them by the hand. Baby them! You're right of course." The Sergeant laughed dryly. He picked up two sections of wooden lath from his desk top and examined the broken ends. "This is a burglary job," he continued. Two men broke into one of the snack-bars on the Base and took the office safe away with them. They used lumber in the place to skid the box to their car. This piece was found in the snack-bar's office. This other one was found in the trunk of a car, a car shaken down at one of the Base's gates, and brought here to the Provost Marshal's Office because the driver couldn't produce ownership proof for the car. Look, the two fit together perfectly!"

And they did. There wasn't anything complicated about it. There wasn't any need to call in a high-priced expert to prove that the two pieces of wood came from the same tree that grew in the State of Maine or the Olympic Peninsula in Washington. A person could snap a lath in two, and continue to do so for the rest of his life with the odds of him ever producing two breaks exactly similar so remote that it was perfectly safe to ignore the possibility. It was just plain common sense. The same problem had confronted me so many times, common sense subordinated to "scientific evidence."

"We've all got trained seals in our organizations," I told the Sergeant, "and they are headaches."

"Trained seals! That certainly expresses it. The Provost Marshal's Office of any big Marine Corps Base is squirrel cage enough, heavens knows, without having trained seal types to complicate matters. Sometimes I think I'll get out of here, find myself a soft billet as a D.I." He grinned at me, a bit sheepishly. "But I won't. I'll probably die right here, giving the trained seals a hand. Most of them are grand kids. Like you said, it's well worth the effort to handlead them for awhile."

Veteran MOS 0001 squad commanders like this Sergeant are vitally needed in this scientific age as guiding stars for young police academy graduates. The old timers know that the criterion of efficiency in any crime investigative unit is the ability to carry through prosecutions without introducing unnecessary evidence, and to keep the evidence used as simple and straightforward as possible.

Now no one outside of an institution for the mentally ill, much less an experienced crime investigator, will ever underestimate the importance, the vital necessity in fact, of scientific assistance in a proper case. But nearly thirty years of intensive experience in investigative work, running through Naval Intelligence, a district attorney's office, and as commanding officer of a fifteen man homicide squad, has proved to this writer (just as it has to the MOS 0001 Master Sergeant) that by far the greater majority of criminal cases are solved by the investigating officer himself with the aid of the police machine, another name for the accumulated experience of himself, other investigators on his squad, his predecessors and the application of good old common sense.

When a graduate of the Fort Gordon school reports for duty his head is crammed to the gills with theory, poured into him in terrific doses over the nine weeks course. A course of that length is like beginning the study of algebra with the section on quadratic equations, the quadratic equation expression, in this instance, being synonymous with the theory of scientific proof. So science and expert testimony is the thing, and the trained seal goes about his business searching for, and considering,

Address: Lt. Edward A. Dieckmann, Sr., 3920 Milan Street, San Diego 7, California.

the details of physical evidence which he thinks may be of use to the expert instead of realizing that the crime may be solved, and a conviction obtained, by applying common sense and reason to the ordinary evidence always available. Even the run-of-the-mill stuff will pass into the laboratory if the trained seal type has his way about it. He hasn't yet learned to ask himself the $64,000.00 question: is a scientific examination absolutely necessary to a successful prosecution of a case?

Science is a by-word today. The use of experts impresses the young graduates. They're suckers for the spectacular because the greater majority of men attracted to police work of any kind are born extroverts anyhow, and technical details are big stuff. They have it drilled into them at Fort Gordon.

Now police academies are wonderful institutions, a distinct advantage over the old method of hit or miss instruction, and the school at Fort Gordon is most certainly one of the top three. Police work, particularly the investigative end of it, is a professional job. Police investigators often holds a person's liberty — in many instances that person's very life itself — in his hands, it should be readily understood how important it is to have the knowledge to carry out his work properly. But having the knowledge isn't enough. He must learn how to apply it.

Right here is where the Provost Marshal and his No. 1 N.C.O. comes into the picture by encouraging the graduate to acquire the mental discipline of common sense, a thing impossible to teach in any school anywhere. Whether the young MOS 0001 operative becomes one of his unit's mainstays, or a sore-headed, frustrated, critic is entirely a matter of leadership.

It must be driven home to the man that the word "scientific" means, so far as he is concerned, the simple application of a knowledge of facts, events, or phenomena, as explained, accounted for, or produced by means of powers, causes and laws, and that such application is an exact science if handled properly. He has to be indoctrinated in the use of reason, experience, and instinct.

Experts from the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation collecting hidden dust and debris from clothing with a vacuum apparatus for microscopic study. *Photo Courtesy of . . . Ewing Galloway, New York*

When the police academy graduate attempts to put those three things into practice he stalls because of the lack of recognition of the fact that there is *always conflict between reason and experience.* He must be made to realize that *experience has to do with things behind him*—work on other, similar cases—and that *reason* applies to the immediate present. He must be shown—*not just told*—that there are two types of reasoning in investigative work.

One of these, inductive reasoning, is dangerous unless the investigator keeps it tightly under control. It means, for the criminal investigator, *that he assumes* a set of circumstances, or a person's guilt, and works at seeking out clues to bolster his assumption. The other type, deductive reasoning, takes the facts of the case as they are found and follows through to a conclusion. And *he must be shown*, by example, that neither type of reasoning is used in it's pure state. It's always a mixture of the two that does the trick.

Let's skip back to the Master Sergeant at the big Marine Corps Base again for an illustration of indoctrination technique he used on his trained seal.

It was that same snack-bar burglary job. An iron bar, used as a tire-iron, was found in the suspect's car. The lock on the snack-bar's rear door had been pried away. There was a golden trace mark on the tire-iron just where it should be if the bar had been used to rip the lock away. The MOS 0001 corporal, still hot after scientific proof, placed the bar, the twisted lock, on his sergeant's desk.

"This is a swell deal," he said eagerly. "Now, I do want an expert, of course, to testify that the sheen on this bar is brass or . . . . . ."

"Look, Corporal." The Sergeant shook his head, interupting. "I don't think we'll need an expert." He picked up the bar. "This looks like brass to me. Why an expert?"

"To prove the stuff on the jimmy-bar is brass, the same as the lock!"

"Proving the stuff is brass won't help this case," the Sergeant said. "Brass is brass the world over. Have you talked with the prisoners?"

"No. But . . . . . ."

"Okay. Go pull his service record. Learn a little about him. Take this jimmy-bar, and the lock, and these pieces of broken lath. Show them to

the guys. Explain them to the suspects, each one separately of course. Chances are, fifteen to one, that they'll cop a guilty plea if you put it to them correctly. That way you'll sew up the case yourself. Let me know what happens. Then we'll talk about the expert, huh?"

Two hours later the corporal returned. He grinned at the sergeant. "How right you were, Sarge," he admitted cheerfully. "They both sang to this case, and told me about three other jobs they'd pulled during the past six weeks. Live and learn, I say!"

Live and learn. Work and learn with a chief investigator sergeant who understands how to go about building a good investigator. Both inductive reasoning and deductive reasoning were applied in this case.

The chief lesson this writer has learned as the commander of a big city homicide squad is that the only way to make a man trustworthy is to let him know that you trust him; and the surest way to make him an untrustworthy dud is to show distrust in him by checking everything he tells you. Sure, there'll be sharpshooters once in a while, police work attracts that type as well as it attracts the extroverts. But they're not the majority by far, and you can take good care of sharpshooters when they do pop up. Direct and open dealing with the members of a police unit anywhere brings about enduring cooperation.

As for those trained seals in your own squirrel cage, take heart. Not only in the MOS 0001 classification but in every other branch of the Marine Corps, in every other profession in the country for that matter —they're running round in eager beaver style. Once their built-in enthusiasm—and don't let them lose it!—is channelled into the course of mental discipline of common sense. they'll be all right.

Just how quickly this is accomplished is up to the MOS 0001 senior N.C.O. and, of course, the Provost Marshal. ★★★

Confidential Questionnaire

from

Edward A. Dieckmann, Sr.
3920 Milan Street
San Diego 7, California

I am a retired Detective Lieutenant of the San Diego, California Police Department, where I was in charge of the homicide squad for seventeen years. I am a writer too—have been since 1932. A book of mine: *Practicai Homicide Investigation*, was published by Charles C Thomas, Publisher, of Springfield, Illinois on 12 April 1961.

My publishers have asked me to prepare another title for them on the use of hypnosis in connection with the investigation of crime and criminals.

My preliminary explorations have revealed that hypnosis has indeed been used in a strictly experimental and confidential manner and that the practice has produced excellent results in a number of cases across the country—and in Europe.

I would like, very much, to have your reactions to this rather new departure in criminal investigation in as great detail as possible. I want to add—*right here*—that whatever you agree to tell me will be held in *strict confidence* so far as the source is concerned UNLESS written permission is granted me to use names, dates and places.

A questionnaire is submitted herewith for your convenience.

(1) Has anyone in your department conducted experiments with the use of hypnosis in criminal investigation? Please detail results—and opinions formed.

(2) In what type of case was it used—traffic—homicide, sex crimes, etc.? Has hypnosis ever been used in connection with the polygraph? What happened?

(3) Who was the hypnotist in the case—a regular M.D., a Ph.D., a trained police officer, a member of the District Attorney's staff, etc.?

(4) Was there any publicity given to the use of hypnosis? By whom? With what results?

(5) Has the possible use of hypnosis as an aid to memory recall, in connection with witnesses in criminal cases, been discussed by any panel of ranking officers of your department? And with what result?

(6) If hypnosis WAS used—as an experiment—was a stenographer present to note down the proceedings? Are there any transcripts available for my use (CONFIDENTIAL OF COURSE)?

(7) What method was used for the induction of hypnosis: hypnodisk; tiny, revolving lights, or other mechanical means; was it accomplished by means of a word of mouth procedure; which degree of trance was found most effective—light, medium, or deep?

(8) Was automatic writing used in connection with the experiment — or crystal gazing? Please explain technique used.

(9) Hypnosis is now in use to a considerable degree by members of the medical profession. What does your police surgeon think about the idea of the use of CAREFULLY applied hypnosis in connection with the interrogation of witnesses, and suspects, in a criminal case?

(10) Who first advanced the idea for experiments with hypnosis in connection with criminal investigation in your department—a police officer; a medical man; a psychiatrist; a psychologist? Will you inform the person about my project, and request him to communicate with me?

I repeat here that I thoroughly understand the rules of evidence in regard to the admission of any testimony obtained through the use of hypnosis in court, and to repeat, also, my assurance that any *source* of information I obtain by way of this questionnaire will be held in rigid confidence unless otherwise specified by you. Dates will not be mentioned either.

Please let go all holds on this questionnaire—let me have anything, and everything, that pertains to the subject under inquiry.

EDWARD A. DIECKMANN, SR.

The Challenge to Security

By Orrell A. York

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: *The author holds the Bachelor degree from Asbury College, and Houghton College, and the Master's degree from State University Teacher's College in Albany, New York. He has completed one year of residence study at Columbia University and has been certified as a candidate for the doctoral degree in Education. His career has included work in the fields of law enforcement, education, social welfare and police training, with eleven years service as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He served eight years in the educational field as High School teacher and as Principal and as an Associate Professor at the college level. As Executive Director of the Municipal Training Council for the State of New York, he presides over the first mandated, statewide police training program in the United States.*

THE word "Security" has many meanings. To different people it may mean different things. To an elderly person it might mean the assurance of adequate support for his declining years; to a young married couple it might mean the guarantee of a steady income by which to provide for a growing family; to a banker it might mean the establishment of insurance against financial loss; to The Police Commissioner of New York City the word "security" might remind him of the tremendous assignment which was recently performed in such an outstanding manner by the men of his Department when they faced the difficult and explosive task of maintaining the security of delegates to recent sessions of The United Nations General Assembly; or to an FBI Agent the term "security" might remind him of their important work in connection with our country's internal security.

However, for the purpose of this discussion, we are speaking in terms of a challenge to law enforcement as regards the security of people and their property—one of the very real obligations of every police officer. Perhaps, as we accept this challenge, we may not stop to analyze the reasons behind this situation which thrusts upon law enforcement the gigantic task referred to by some as "maintaining the peace." One of the fundamental laws of our land is that our citizens shall be secure in their persons and property. Just as in medicine it is the sworn duty of doctors to support the basic principles set forth in The Oath of Hippocrates, so it is that every police officer is sworn to uphold The Constitution which guarantees the rights of citizens—not the least of which is his protection—his security.

We have heard over and over the statement which has become almost trite: that as our society becomes more complex, the task of the law enforcement officer becomes more difficult. But why is it so? It appears to me that in three basic situations we find some of the compelling reasons why the challenge to security is so real, so tremendous, that it demands the very best of performance from law enforcement.

The first situation which helps to create our challenge we might call "the psychology of materialism;" the second one we might label as "the psychology of indifference;" and the third could be "the psychology of insurance."

Materialism is an obvious characteristic of our modern America. All of us are materialistic to some degree. As modern Americans we are attracted by material things; nice homes with all the conveniences, good clothes, automobiles, TV sets, summer homes, boats, planes and the thousands of material things which go along with our work or with our recreation.

Our nation is the wealthiest in the world. We now produce a Gross National Product in goods and services estimated at over $500 billion per year—a figure which is fantastic. The implication for law enforcement is clear and simple: the more goods which are produced, the greater the problem of protecting these goods from thefts, damage or misuse. Therefore, we can assume that as our capacity to produce material things becomes greater and greater, we must keep pace in law enforcement with more and better trained men, and with better equipment to help us do the job.

There are other aspects to materialism which conspire to make the challenge to law enforcement even greater:

1. Because of our pronenesss to worship possessions, we attach status to those who "have" and lack of status to those who "have not." This sharpens the cleavage between the two groups to such an extent that among the "have-nots" there are always those who will use any means whatever to get what they want. Herein lies the basis for so many of our larcenies, burglaries, assaults, arson cases, embezzlements, robberies, kidnappings and even murders.

I do not mean to imply that we could eradicate crime by destroying all of our material possessions, but I do maintain that the emphasis which we place on the material aspects of our society is one of the contributing

Address: Mr. Orrell A. York, Executive Director, Municipal Training Council, Office for Local Government, 155 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York.

factors to our increasing and serious crime rate. This is a part of our "psychology of materialism" and must be reckoned with as a part of a system which is here to stay as long as our brand of civilization lasts. In law enforcement we cannot close our eyes to these facts of our way of life.

2. Another aspect of materialism which concerns us is the misuse by criminals of many of the products which are designed and produced for our comfort, convenience and enjoyment, but which sometimes makes the job of law enforcement more difficult and frustrating. We would all agree that today's efficient networks of transportation and communication are highly desirable, yet we are well aware that these same facilities not only aid the law-abiding citizen but the criminal as well.

Even the blessings of our mass communication media: movies, TV, newspapers, magazines and books sometimes work to the advantage of the criminal who helps to inform himself by these means how a particular crime is committed or how to avoid detection after committing a crime or how to elude the police. Again, it is not implied that these things are "bad," only that like so many others good things, they can be misused and when they are misused, it adds to our challenge to security.

The second basic situation which sharpens the challenge is the "psychology of indifference" which is characteristic of our society. As our population increases and as more and more people gravitate toward our cities, this characteristic becomes more noticeable. We have all recognized the tendency in our metropolitan areas for people to associate with or become acquainted with a limited circle of other persons—their business and social contacts. Generally this does not include the people we pass on the street or in the subways or in most any crowd. We tend to develop a rather impersonal approach to much of that which surrounds us—we aren't acquainted with the people next door or they with us; we are occupied with our own friends and they with theirs.

The problem which is created for law enforcement by this situation is that the investigator finds it increasingly difficult to find competent and cooperative witnesses. It seems incredible that a bank holdup can take place within sight of hundreds of potential witnesses and yet bandits do frequently get away practically unnoticed. It happens often enough to bring home the fact that people are too preoccupied with their own pursuits to notice what is going on around them. This is part of our "psychology of indifference" which adds to the challenge to security for law enforcement.

This is a situation we must learn to live with, and again, it is not necessarily "bad." No implication is intended here that America has no "heart" and that nobody cares, because there is overwhelming evidence that Americans do have a real concern for others. It is just that as we go about our daily business, we tend to close ourselves into the little world of our own, and thereby we miss much of what goes on around us. How many of you, as police officers, have attempted to locate a witness among the crowd at the scene of a crime or accident—only to find that there apparently were no witnesses?

On the other hand, I strongly feel that we would be entirely wrong if we assumed that nobody wants to help the cop. There are many citizens who are anxious to cooperate with law enforcement and would do so if we only pave the way. We must do all we can to help overcome this psychology of indifference by encouraging the giving of information by citizens and by being willing to hear what they say when they come to us with information. Too often we, ourselves, are guilty of practicing this psychology of indifference—we make the mistake of being too busy, or too preoccupied with matters which seem more important at the moment than to listen to what people are telling us. We must never overlook the great potential for intelligence which comes from people—even at the risk of having to explore useless and irrelevant leads which often come from those we label as "crackpots."

Therefore, it would appear that one of the very real components of our challenge to security is this influence which we would call "the psychology of indifference."

Thirdly, we would recognize another basic factor which adds to the challenge to security in the "psychology of Insurance." Perhaps this is closely related to indifference, for once a thing is insured, we may develop the feeling that we are paying someone else to assume the worry or liability in the event of loss or damage, and therefore why should we worry about it?

It is a safe assumption that if there were no insurance, and if each of us had to assume the liability for any and all losses involving our own property, we would find a radical change from today's habits of leaving cars unlocked with the key in the ignition, or houses unattended and unlocked, or valuables left in insecure places.

Insurance is a good thing, and I sincerely believe in it in both principle and practice, yet our insurance underwriters would be among the first to admit that the transfer of financial liability to the insurance company by us as policyholders may sometimes induce costly carelessness about the security of our possessions. In this respect it would appear that the job of law enforcement is complicated and made more difficult by the lack of concern on the part of the persons who are insured against loss or damage.

This characteristic carelessness of our people can be an inducement to the commission of crimes as we have all observed many times over. The availability of firearms or other weapons and the easy access to money or personal property is all too often the temptation that the violation-prone individual cannot resist.

If by now you may have assumed

Westchester County Sheriff John E. Hoy, seated at the left, meets with panel members prior to the forum on security presented for 175 police officers Saturday, December 3, by the Manhattan College Institute for Forensic Research and the Metropolitan Law Enforcement Conference. The all-day meeting was held at the Manhattan College campus in Riverdale. Seated with Sheriff Hoy, left to right, are: Dr. Elvira M. Carota of Scarsdale, chief psychiatrist for the Bronx Clinic of Catholic Charities Guidance Institute; Brother Aquinas Thomas, F.S.C., a member of the Forensic Institute and co-chairman with Sheriff Hoy of the M.L.E.C.; and keynote speaker Orrel A. York of Albany, executive director, New York State Municipal Police Training Council. Panelists standing, left to right, are: Chief of Detectives Bernard J. Morris of the New York City Transit Police Department; Howard W. Nugent, criminal investigation manager for Pinkerton National Detective Agency; and Chief of Detectives James W. Stewart of Bergen County, N.J.

that all of the odds are in favor of the violator and are against law enforcement so as to make the situation hopeless, let me hasten to say that this is not my proposal.

Admittedly, there are many conditions which make the job of law enforcement very difficult, very complex, and at times very frustrating. The frank and honest recognition of these obstacles, these difficulties, it seems to me, is the first step in overcoming them. This is our challenge, and it behooves us to use every resource at our command to strengthen our forces. Without elaborating, I would mention a few of these vital resources:

1. Able men, carefully selected and adequately trained.

2. Modern equipment, well maintained, and which every officer is taught how to use effectively. This includes our equipment for transportation, communication, education, and self-protection.

3. The active cooperation of an interested and informed public.

4. The cooperation among all agencies having to do with the enforcement of law and the administration of justice.

It is our sworn duty as enforcement officers to accept this challenge to security and to utilize to the best advantage all the resources at our command, so that the balance of power may never be found on the side of the lawless—but on the side of the law. ★★★

takes perfect prints

Hollister

'dry-plate' FingerPrinter

Imagine taking sharp, clear fingerprints . . . perfect every time . . . with no inking, no rolling, no glass plate, no mess! Fingerprinting is that simple with the unique "dry plate" FingerPrinter by Hollister.

In seconds you get prints that will not blur, smudge or show overlay marks. Each replaceable "dry plate" takes thousands of fingerprints – may be stored for months without deterioration.

Write for complete information or send for the $7.50 FingerPrinter on 10-day free trial. (Kit includes pad of 50 sheets of Kromekote paper.)

HOLLISTER® INCORPORATED

833 N. Orleans St., Chicago 10, Ill.

The Police and Population: A Critical Analysis

By Kermit S. Kynell

NOTE: *The first in this series of two articles appeared in the preceding issue of* POLICE.

THE problems of exploding population and resulting police difficulties have been raised, but either obvious solution seems equally precarious; proportionate increase of police regulation may be as potentially hazardous to the working of Constitutional liberty as the undue restriction of police power. Any increased police regulation must be commensurate with increased social responsibility. We must realize fully and unequivocally that we remain the servants of the body politic, not the masters. Public taxation subsidizes our salaries, and yet in the most paradoxical of comparisons we the police are the essential protectors of that very system imposing upon us such unreasonable contemporary restrictions that our function has become much more difficult. If the legislature decrees, the courts interpret, and the police enforce, it would occur to logic that the police function is equally valid with the other two in a professional sense. I don't think the proportionate responsibilities of this trilogy of Constitutional safeguards should be modified.

The public has a right to expect skilled legislators, competent jurists, and dedicated peace officers. To criticize as some have done the preponderance of attorneys in a state legislature[9] is unrealistic. People anticipate them there as they do competent jurists on the bench, professional physicians in the clinic, theological experts in the pulpit, and trained detectives at the precinct station. All constitute a part of the diversity of Constitutional life, and the professional balance is not upset without consequences. Yet that is what has been done in several states through the extra zealous restrictions placed by courts upon the police under the guise of the protection of civil rights.

The enormous population explosions characterizing virtually all our metropolitan centers has posed an inevitable need for one of two temporary expedients: drastic increase in police personnel or effective increase in police powers already possessed. That either solution presents potential Constitutional problems has been admitted, but for the present one of them must inevitably be followed. Yet the Supreme Court of the United States, the California Supreme Court, and other juridical bodies have gone so far as to restrict most seriously the effectiveness of police agencies already hampered by the population problem. Scott and Harvey both writing in POLICE have justly criticized such limitations on law enforcement effectiveness as the Mallory decision and the too stringent interpretations of technical civil rights for suspects.[10] Are we to protect completely the criminal minority at the expense of the non-criminal majority?

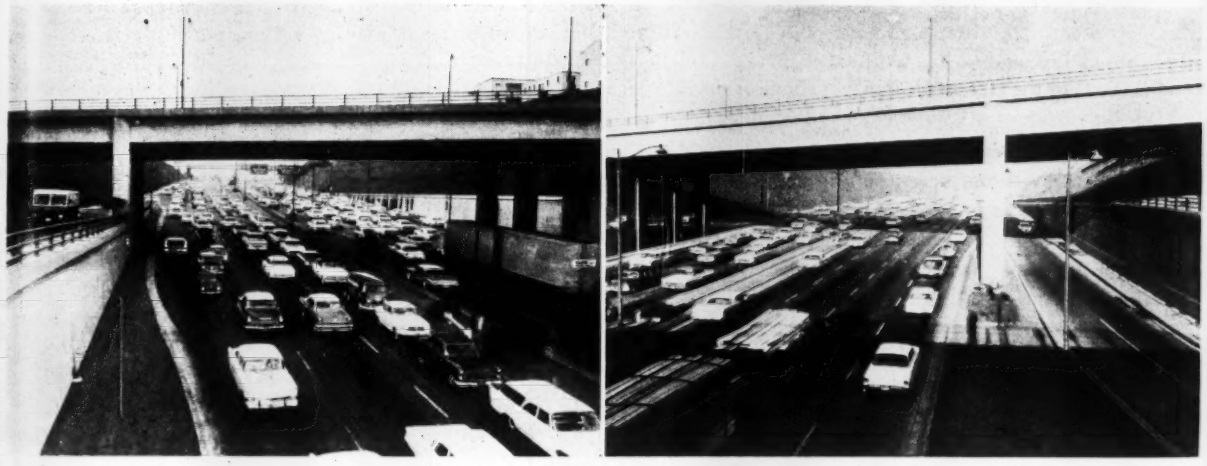
The problem in California has become acute. Again, in the very center of an amazing urban growth the courts have adopted an oppressively restrictive analysis of the police function diametrically opposed to the demonstrated need for greater police effectiveness. Considering the soaring population everywhere, this effectiveness is being hamstrung with technically precise legal interpretations better suited to areas of sparse population. California is a case in point; there the celebrated Cahan case leads to an impasse in police investigation. Reduction of this decision to its components offers an interesting deduction in logic, and might be simplified in the following manner:

1. Prior to Cahan, virtually any relevant evidence in a California criminal case was admissible.
2. Since Cahan, relevant evidence is admissible only if legally obtained.
3. Evidence is legally obtained only as the result of a reasonable search or seizure.
4. This seizure or search is considered reasonable only if made after the arrest it is designed to substantiate.

This series of restrictions places the arresting officers in narcotics cases in a singularly difficult position. If they make the arrest on suspicion only to find no subsequent evidence to warrant it, they may be liable for a civil false arrest suit; should they search the suspect first to discover the evidence and then arrest on possession, this constitutes an unreasonable search under the Cahan philosophy and the case will probably be dismissed. Apparently the courts gave police officers but two alternatives in California: forget about narcotics arrests or alter police reports to change the time sequence of search and arrest. Both alternatives are equally improbable. The first smacks of social disintegration, the latter of perjury.

Chief Parker of the Los Angeles Police Department has rightly taken exception to legal innuendoes confusing the term "illegal" with that of "unreasonable;" the Fourth Amendment uses the latter terminology, not the former. If the Cahan case presented a figurative left hook to law enforcement on the west coast, however, the Priestly decision approximates a right cross. Bluntly stated, the California Supreme Court ruled that an informant in a crim-

Address: Sgt. Kermit S. Kynell, 4350 West Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 19, California.



. . . *more population — more traffic* . . .

inal case must be revealed or his testimony excluded.[11] The result is obvious. It is certainly no secret that effective detective work presupposes the use of outside information, and if the informant must be revealed in open court to the criminal hierarchy the investigating officer has no alternative but to protect the informant's identity and lose the case. Meanwhile the public continues to suffer within its overcrowded cities the depredations of narcotics pushers who go blithely free because of ill-timed judicial insistence upon technical minutiae.

In a subsequent and rather surprising modification of its earlier tendencies the California Supreme Court later ruled somewhat unrealistically that information from an anonymous informant is sufficient cause for arrest.[12] This seems to me, however, to swing the pendulum too far in the other direction. Neither the Priestly nor the Prewitt cases are acceptable to intelligent, democratic law enforcement. The former imposes an unfair and unreasonable restriction upon effective police investigation, while the latter is a temptation toward irresponsibility. While it is certainly true that "it cannot be presumed the police would commit perjury,"[13] it does appear possible that somewhere, sometime, an overzealous officer could claim anonymity for a known informant in order to escape the consequences of the Priestly decision. The position of the California courts is part of a too familiar contemporary pattern all over the United States. What the jurists grant with one hand they apparently take away with the other, leaving the police in a confused morass of decisions and precedents which make clear headed law enforcement that much more difficult.

The problem of population increase compromised by restrictions against the police has thus developed into a situation of utmost urgency. It is in fact more than a mere problem; it has become suddenly an emergency which daily grows even more severe. Review for a moment the apparent facts:

1. The population of the world in general and the United States in particular is increasing enormously.
2. With the total increase there exists also a geometrical increase in the very rate of growth.
3. As the population increases, so must police organizations in proportion in order to protect civil rights.
4. Police effectiveness is being reduced because of precise judicial interpretation at the very time when it should be increased through general judicial interpretation.
5. Too small an increase in police effectiveness in the face of the population explosion represents a definite threat to civil liberties.
6. Too great an increase in police effectiveness despite the population explosion represents an equal threat to civil liberties.
7. The population explosion nevertheless demands such an increase in police effectiveness as a temporary expedient for the prevention of social disintegration.

In other words we have become so prolific that the very concept of individualism may someday be academic. It is hard to conceive of the dignity of the individual in a world characterized by such hordes of people that "standing room only" remains, as has been envisaged by Dr. Pauling. How do we as the police protect the civil rights of individuals whose number collectively has become so great that mere preservation of the peace itself becomes an almost insurmountable task? Peace officers by and large are verging upon the threshold of professionalism, and the problems posed are undoubtedly familiar to most of them. We do not operate on the fringes of the social order but at its very heart. Any sociological development which occurs must surely affect us vitally, be it world tensions, economic legislation, local catastrophes, regional weather, or an expanding population. While other trade and commercial groups may operate incidentally to the democratic philosophy, the police operate in intimate connection thereto; and the law enforcement function can no more be

compromised than that of the juridical bench. The future as contemplated by progressive police organizations is not appealing, and one is tempted to paraphrase Bertrand Russell in the statement that "his hope is optimistic, but his knowledge is pessimistic."

The population emergency shows no signs whatever of abating. Perhaps if one were to apply a mechanistic solution to the problem he could probably comfort himself with the logic of an eventual balance ironing out excess births in some cosmic fashion. The difficulty in this solution is that people are hardly like the lemmings of the north who solve their excess population problems by drastic mass suicide. Any sudden decline in human population would probably be attended by social catastrophe as well. If the rodents are not concerned with individual importance, the primates surely are, and a purely mechanistic solution to the population problem is inconceivable.

Subjective elements of human dignity and personal and property rights must somehow be reconciled with statistics which monthly grow more alarming. Police organizations are expected to continue their primary twofold function of the preservation of life and property on the status quo level of 1900, although the yearly birth rate in the United States has skyrocketed from 2.6 million in 1940 to a formidable 4.4 million in 1958, and will in all probability reach an astounding 6 million by 1970.[14]

Social scientists may rationalize the problem and assert that solutions to the population issue will appear automatically or that once a certain level of crowdedness is attained, births will level off through sheer collective desire of the body politic to preserve its high living standards. Somehow such rationalizations appear dangerous, and I feel that many social scientists no longer advocate this approach. In the meantime, as we discuss and debate, the population continues to swell inexorably. The village becomes a city, the city a metropolis; and the metropolis evolves at last into a megalopolis populated by teeming millions who deride the local police if each iota of individual rights is not as zealously maintained as in the pastoral days of Colonial America. While the police are thus criticized their control is being juridically reduced. Compare the police problems from the standpoint of Class I crimes, for example, in jurisdictions such as Warwick County, Virginia, or Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, which actually increased in population more than one hundred per cent in the decade between 1940 and 1950.[15] Consider further that these two counties as representative examples were matched in growth for the like period by thirty other counties throughout the United States.[16]

Those who find little chance for solution of the population issue via mechanistic means have attempted teleological ones. Seeking comfort in any one of a number of ethical systems, they resort to an explanation that the population problem is not one of mere scientific cause and effect, but rather a grand design with a definite purpose. The difficulty is that once the idea of purpose is introduced any scientific method at all goes out the window. Purpose implies an ultimate ideal, a value system, a relative scale of good or evil. From the viewpoint of sheer utility it is not easy to discern much that is good in the tremendously overcrowded world thus far visualized. If the keystone of the utilitarian theory is the greatest good for the greatest number, the population avalanche is hardly a qualified answer. If teleology has other standards in store, none of them appear too attractive at this time. In many ways, however, an analogy can be made between the police and courts on the one hand, and the mechanistic and teleological approaches on the other. The analogy is apt. The police are attempting to cope with the effects of exploding population in a utilitarian sense. The courts then resist this with a juridical philosophy which insists upon subjective solutions. It is fine for the courts to be imperturbable, but they should not be impenetrable. Statistics can probably be lifted out of context in many instances to support a given theory, but in this case the problem transcends theory. The vitally impending population rise is almost axiomatic. It becomes idle to deny it. The statistics are too voluminous, and when backed up by obvious evidence which proves the point, contention against them becomes specious. The United States Public Health Service, for example, has developed a rather complicated set of fertility tables involving the birth of female babies during a specified period, and their subsequent offspring over an extended period. Significantly, these fertility cohorts projected from 1899 through 1957 reached during the latter year an all time high.[17]

If any trend may be indicated from demographic research currently in progress, it is only that population per given area within the United States steadily increases in number; the pressures are acute. Even though isolated instances from the 1960 census show declines, these are strictly regional such as the city of San Francisco which perched upon its peninsula can hardly accomodate physically more than about 775,000 people. The entire picture within the United States, however, is ominous; outside the United States in such areas as India and Indonesia it borders on the cataclysmic. Viewed as a national problem this fantastic rise in sheer numbers portends an overwhelming increase in criminal activity which even now is only suggested by FBI statistics. The ensuing five years will probably increase the difficulties out of all proportion to the past five, and so on. It is interesting, albeit horrifying, to speculate upon the ultimate state of civil liberties in a "standing room only" society. Does a culture characterized by billions indulge in the same ideas concerning the dignity of the individual which were sacred to a culture of only millions? Does a culture of multi-billions then even remember what its predecssors thought? Perhaps pressure, any pressure, progresses to the point where self-survival is the only issue, and all other ideals become anachronistic. If this is so, progression ceases and retrogression begins. There is nothing especially sacred about the sheer weight

of numbers, and to contend otherwise with respect to population leads seemingly to a reductio ad absurdum. When confronted with these unfortunate facts, a certain professor once remarked that the only solution to the population problem appeared to be "retroactive birth control." He spoke facetiously, but it did not hide his concern.

Regulatory problems of the police in the light of demographic predictions become so enormous that the professional responsibility of other groups pales by comparison. The propositions advanced are that increasing population demands eventually a disproportionate increase of police organizational strength if civil liberties are to be kept intact; that gradual pressures may modify those same liberties under the sheer number of regulations which become imperative; and that police symbolism is the common denominator which makes social activity possible. The courts should be prevailed upon to reverse many of their recent precedent shattering decisions regarding police methodology, and the dangers inherent in increased police regulation offset by rapid growth of professional police training. That the police should be aware of the Federal Constitution in all its aspects is no longer a point of contention; they must be experts at it. As population expands, so must police regulation and social awareness keep pace. Traditionally the police are not a particularly articulate group in comparison, say, with the American Medical Association or various state bar groups; but they are improving rapidly due in large measure to the expansion of police science curriculums in colleges and universities throughout the United States.

The day is approaching when the police profession will stand on a par with the traditional professions of law, medicine, theology, and teaching; and the shattering growth of population everywhere can only expedite that day. With respect to the question of a complete population explosion, there appears to be no pat solution. It is enough for the present simply to recognize the problem. Admittedly it is an enormous one, frightening and potentially grievous. The answers at this time can be no more than hopeful speculation. But the solution will arrive. It must. And when it does come in some future burst of human enlightenment, the police will be faced with multitudinous problems of regulation consistent with civil liberties. It is up to us to meet them.

REFERENCES

9 Putnam, George: *Address before the State Convention of California Peace Officers.*

10 July-August, 1960.

11 *50 Cal. 2d 812, 330 P2d 39* (1958).

12 *People* v. *Prewitt, 52 Cal. 2d 330, 341 P2d 1 (1959).*

13 *U.C.L.A. Law Review,* University of California at Los Angeles, Vol. 7, No. 3, May, 1960, p. 526.

14 *U.S. News and World Report,* Jan. 3, 1959, p. 49.

15 *Census of Population,* Bureau of the Census, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Wash. D.C., Vol. I., 1952, p. xxx.

16 *Ibid.*

17 *Fertility Tables for Birth Cohorts of American Women,* U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Part I., Vol. 51, Jan. 29. 1960, pp. 9-21.

★★★

POPULATION EXPLOSION IN THE PRISONS

NOTE: Following are excerpts from a discussion given by by James V. Bennett which appeared in the January issue of CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. *In view of Sgt. Kynell's comments in the preceding article, the following should be of interest to POLICE readers.*

The country with the highest proportion of its population locked up in penal institutions is the United States. The rate—120 adult prisoners for every 100,000 of the general civilian population—says James V. Bennett, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, "cannot be matched anywhere else in the world. It is a record we cannot be proud of. We must do all we can to get rid of it."

The statement, part of a discussion of prison and judicial controversies, appears in the January issue of *Crime and Delinquency,* quarterly journal of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

One thing the courts can do to help solve the problem of overcrowded penitentiaries, says Mr. Bennett, is to refrain from using prison commitment when it isn't necessary.

"However you view it, prison is tough medicine and appropriate only for those who require tough medicine. Major surgery ought not to be used to clear up a pimple; major surgery, where a shot of penicillin would do, may be disastrous for the patient. The same principle applies in dealing with the offender."

Another thing that judges ought to keep in mind, writes Mr. Bennett, is the limitations of the institution to which they send an offender. The general availability of psychiatric service in prisons has been exaggerated. Of the thirty-five institutions in the federal prison system, only seven have psychiatrists on their staffs. "In a recent survey," he says, we found that there are only *thirty-two* full-time psychiatrists employed in *all* the state institutions for adult offenders. Fifteen of the thirty-two psychiatrists are accounted for by California; the other seventeen are spread out in institutions in eleven states: *thirty-eight* states *do not have even one* full-time psychiatrist employed in their institutions for adult offenders. Even if a prison is fortunate enough to have a psychiatrist, the number of prisoners he has time to *treat* is severely limited. He is lucky if he has time enough to perform the diagnostic services that are required of him."

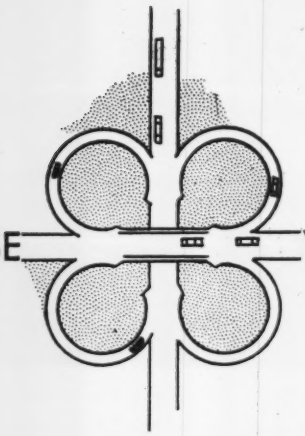
A third condition that must be corrected, says Mr. Bennett, is the great disparity in sentences for the same offense. Even for murder, the time served by those who are released varies from five years and four months in Virginia to fifteen years and two months in Ohio." For manslaughter the range is "from seventeen months in Tennessee to fifty-four months in New York. The average time served for robbery is one year and three months in Colorado, but six years in Indiana." For auto theft, "convicted offenders serve, on the average, as little as eight months in Maryland and as much as thirty-one months in Iowa. Similarly with forgers, who serve eight months in South Carolina, but three years in West Virginia."

In addition to wide differences in penalties, varying parole policies and practices and lack of uniformity in sentencing procedure are further complications. "The penal statutes of this country," Mr. Bennett writes, "are a mishmash of conflict and variation."

★★★

HAVE YOU CHANGED YOUR ADDRESS?

If you have, please notify the publisher promptly so you will not miss your copy of POLICE.



IN CASE YOU'RE TRAFFIC MINDED

The Effects of Alcohol on Driving

By Seward E. Miller, M.D.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: *Dr. Miller is Director of the Institute of Industrial Health at the University of Michigan where he also holds appointments as Professor of Internal Medicine in the Medical School and Professor of Industrial Health and Hygiene in the School of Public Health. His internship started in the Marine Hospital at New Orleans and was followed by a residency at the San Francisco Marine Hospital. For twelve years he was engaged in clinical pathology and laboratory research while serving in the United States Public Health Service hospitals at Seattle, Wash., Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, Md. During the following five years with the U. S. Public Health Service Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Ga., he developed the Communicable Disease Center laboratories and training programs for physicians and technicians, emphasizing the latest techniques of laboratory diagnostic medicine.*

In 1950, Dr. Miller became Regional Director in Chicago for what is now known as the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He was responsible for the direction and administration of this Federal department's program in the mid-west region. In 1951, he returned to Washington to become head of the Division of Occupational Health in the U. S. Public Health Service where he remained for five years. On September 1, 1956, he was appointed to the Directorship of the Institute of Industrial Health at the University of Michigan. He is a regular contributor to the professional journals in the areas of occupational health, diagnostic medicine and clinical pathology. In addition, he is the author of the TEXTBOOK OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY *now in its sixth edition and co-author with Dr. R. T. Johnstone of* OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES AND INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE, *published 1960 by W. B. Saunders Co.*

FEW know better than the police how difficult it is, under existing laws in most states, to secure a conviction for drunk driving. Also law enforcement agencies daily see the tragic consequences of drunken driving. Yet statements as to the abnormal behavior of a driver who has been drinking are subject to varied interpretations; scientific evidence is greeted with skepticism, outright disbelief or, what is worse, a complete lack of understanding.

Even when the evidence is overewhelming and a conviction is secured, both sympathetic judges and juries tend to be overly lenient. They hesitate to deprive a driver from the use of his car which may be essential to his earning a living. The penalty is often nominal and the offender gets off with a "slap on the wrist," a fine, a brief jail sentence frequently suspended or a temporary lifting of the driver's license.

All of this simply reflects how lightly Americans consider the offense of drunken driving, despite the awesome facts that are involved. Automotive accidents regularly cause about ten per cent of all deaths in the age groups 25-44, and in about fifty per cent of fatal auto accidents a drinking driver is involved.

If any such clearcut evidence were available concerning the precise cause of cancer, there would be a booming public outcry to put an end to such a known cause. Yet each year in this same age group drinking drivers cause more than one-fourth as many deaths as cancer.

Again motor vehicle accident deaths in the age groups 25-44 where a drinking driver is involved, accounts for over two times as many deaths as all the infectious diseases combined. But so far there has been no urgent public demand to end the carnage. Why not? I suspect one reason lies in the word "accident" itself. This word implies to many people that the collision was the will of the Gods; that it was out of the hands of the driver; even though the driver was drunk, "accident" suggests that he was an innocent victim of circumstances. It could have happened to anyone. The public poorly understand the evidence that has been piling up in recent years pinning the cause of accidents right on the individual. The fault is actually ours. We have not made it sufficiently clear to the public that there is reliable scientific evidence to

Address: Doctor Seward E. Miller, Director of the Institute of Industrial Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

prove that accidents by drinking drivers are not fortuitous. They are predictable.

Let's review what we know about the physiological effects of alcohol and the legal interpretations being made of it:

Despite common belief that alcohol acts as a stimulant, science knows it to be a depressant of all activity in the central nervous system. The sense of exhiliration frequently experienced is not due to stimulation, but to a chemical "short-circuiting" of those highly important brain areas which provide us with inhibitons, judgment and a sense of caution.

Scientifically, you will be "under the influence" of alcohol the minute your body starts absorbing the first drink, and certainly long before your blood alcohol climbs to 0.15 per cent. However, in most states a motorist is not likely to be convicted of drunk driving e.g. considered "under the influence" with a blood alcohol level below 0.15. Yet the ability to operate a motor vehicle seriously is impaired far below that level.

While individuals unanimously think their performance is better after a couple of drinks, real objective testing of their performance always shows deterioration. But this very *feeling* of improvement in performance is one of the insidious effects of alcohol. Bluntly, it impairs our judgment. It easily can be shown that alcohol reduces the ability to carry out any task; and the more complex the task is, the clearer becomes the evidence. This is particularly true of tasks requiring quick decisions, judgment and muscular coordination. Driving a car is just such a task.

Another known effect of alcohol is that it wrecks ability to estimate time. Dr. John Conger of the University of Colorado Medical School has reported that subjects trained to estimate the lapse of five minutes, then ring a bell, could do so consistently with no more than a 30-second error. "When, however, they were given an amount of wine equivalent to three and one-fourth ounces of whisky, they delayed until eight minutes, on the average, before sounding the signal." In this connection, Conger also found that motor vehicle drivers given one and one-half ounces of whisky drove a given route in a shorter time than was required before drinking alcohol, yet in each instance the individuals thought they had taken longer to traverse the route! It has been well demonstrated that alcohol slows thought processes, produces memory loss and decreases original thinking. Every individual's reaction time is prolonged by the effects of alcohol. While low concentrations of alcohol in the blood may double the reaction time, 0.10 per cent alcohol in the blood may quadruple the reaction time.

The depressant action of even small doses of alcohol has been found important in the proper operation of motor vehicles. Studies have revealed that less effective driving ability begins at a blood alcohol level of 0.035 per cent in many people. Still other studies have lead to the conclusion that driving performance began to be impaired at a level of 0.05 per cent alcohol in the blood.

More proof that alcohol and driving do not mix.
Photo Courtesy of . . . Harold Lambert Studios

In 1950, Bjerver and Goldberg in Scandanavia, utilizing expert drivers accustomed to consuming moderate amounts of alcohol demonstrated that decreased driving ability began at a blood alcohol level between 0.035 to 0.040 per cent. Yet in most areas of this country, one is not considered to have been driving while "under the influence" unless their blood alcohol is at least 0.15 per cent.

The sensory organs, too, suffer from alcohol in the blood. Vision becomes blurred at low or moderate levels and at high levels of alcohol in the blood double vision occurs. The hearing acuity also is dulled. In addition the acuity of tactile sensations are decreased and the sense of balance disturbed.

Muscular coordination is important in the skillful operation of a motor vehicle. With a blood alcohol level of about 0.04 per cent, the nerves controlling muscular activities start literally to become paralyzed; there is notable interferance with the normal flow of impulses along the nerves. The severity of this nerve paralysis increases with higher blood alcohol levels. Early, nerve paralysis results in muscular incoordination. The prominent manifestations of muscular incoordination are known to every police officer: unsteady gait, clumsy finger movements and slurred or thick speech. With still higher blood alcohol levels, the individual staggers, becomes mentally confused and then progresses into a stupor and finally coma—he "passes out."

One complicating and confusing factor is tolerance and individual differences. While no one is immune to the aforementioned ill effects of alcohol, there is variation in the amounts of alcohol required to produce these results in different individuals. There is evidence that seasoned heavy drinkers eliminate alcohol more rapidly than the occasional drinker or abstainer. Thus, equal

amounts of alcohol produce higher blood alcohol levels in the novice than in the habitual heavy drinker. In addition alcohol affects different people in different ways. The performance of abstainers is more easily affected by small amounts of alcohol than is the performance of a heavy drinker. It has been established that defective performance occurs in abstainers at a blood alcohol level of 0.02-0.04 per cent while in moderate drinkers defective performance occurs at 0.04-0.07 per cent blood alcohol levels. Heavy habitual drinkers require 0.08-0.09 per cent blood alcohol before significant deterioration of performance occurs. Note all individuals suffer impairment of performance before the blood alcohol level reaches 0.10 per cent.

Another complicating situation arises from the deleterious results of the combined action of alcohol and some drugs upon performance. For example, it has been clearly demonstrated that hampered performance occurs with much less alcohol among individuals who are taking meprobamate, one of the so-called tranquilizer drugs. So there is increased danger of impairment of driving ability from alcohol in individuals taking this tranquilizer. Unfortunately, the individual is not aware of this disability. Still another complicating factor is the rate of absorption of ingested alcohol. Upon an empty or nearly empty stomach, alcohol is rapidly absorbed into the blood stream. However, food in the stomach slows down alcohol absorption and there then results lower blood alcohol levels than would occur from the same amount of alcohol taken on an empty stomach.

A group of scientists in a meeting at Indiana University not long ago reviewed all these facts and many others concerning the impairment of driving ability with blood alcohol levels. "As a result of the material presented at this Symposium," they stated, "it is the opinion of this committee that a blood alcohol concentration of 0.05 per cent will definitely impair the driving ability of some individuals and, as blood alcohol concentraton increases, a progressively higher proportion of individuals are so affected, until at a blood alcohol concentration of 0.10 per cent, all individuals are definitely impaired." This statement was signed by a number of eminent individuals including Dr. R. N. Harger, inventor of the Drunkometer; Dr. Henry Newman, Stanford University Medical School; and Dr. Herman Heise, Chairman of the American Medical Association's Medicolegal Committee.

The National Safety Council Committee on Drugs and Alcohol in October, 1960, recommended that individuals with blood alcohol levels up to 0.05 per cent be presumed not to be "under the influence." While individuals with blood alcohol levels from 0.05 to 0.10 per cent cannot be presumed to be either "under the influence" or "not under the influence" but that this evidence be reviewed in light of other evidence in making a decision. Individuals with blood alcohol levels of 0.10 and above, be presumed as "under the influence." The American Medical Association's Medicolegal Committee and the Committee on Medical Aspects of Automobile Injuries and Deaths both have passed resolutions urging that 0.10 per cent alcohol in the blood become the level at and above which it is unsafe for any individual to operate a motor vehicle—in other words, it is recommended by the National Safety Council, eminent scientists and the responsible committees of the American Medical Association that a blood alcohol level of 0.10 per cent or above be considered universally as presumptive evidence of the individuals being "under the influence" and incapable of operating a motor vehicle. New York state in 1950 passed legislation establishing 0.10 per cent blood alcohol as the level at which an individuals performance will be presumed to be impaired and therefore he is unfit to drive a motor vehicle.

Recently our local paper carried among the items of local news on the inner pages a short column headed by this caption: "Man Admits He Drove Death Car." There followed the too frequent story of a man with three previous convictions of drunken driving who admitted being the driver of the car that killed two persons in a head-on wrong side of the road collision. "Sheriff's deputies said today that Joe Doe has admitted that he was driving the car involved in the crash and that he had been drinking just prior to the accident. Deputies reported that Joe Doe's car crossed the mid-line of the highway and slammed head-on into a car driven by Roger Roe killing both Roe and his wife." How familiar the report. With many variations this type of report is being seen in papers all over the country. The tragic part is that frequently innocent individuals driving along correctly on their side of the highway are killed by circumstances quite beyond their immediate control. Today this may happen to any unsuspecting motorist. Note I said "killed by circumstances quite beyond their *immediate* control." True. However, as members of the public who tolerate drunk driving by supporting lenient laws and minimal penalties for drunk driving, they had some responsibility.

Since, in addition to inadequate laws, no small portion of the perpetuation of drunk driving is attributable to over-leniency at the hands of law enforcing agencies, I would like to recommend:

1. An intensive campaign of public education to persuade citizens that drunken driving is a serious crime against the public for which the individual must be held entirely responsible.

2. The universal adoption of more realistic laws that will recognize drunken driving on the basis of present day scientific knowledge and provide severe penalties for the offense.

3. Rigid enforcement of these laws.

Only by these means can we hope to put an end to that large drunken driving portion of the mechanized mayhem so prevalent upon our highways today. ★★★

Can You Remember That License Number?

By Cecil Fruitt

WHAT started out as a routine visual examination from his optometrist has led Cecil Fruitt, Chief of Police for the City of Corvallis, Oregon, to what is believed to be one of the newest training procedures for police officers in the nation.

The procedure is what is technically called "visual span training." Simply translated, it is a means of speeding up one's ability to recognize and recall numbers. Its success has gained the attention of a number of people throughout the state.

It all came about when Chief Fruitt got to thinking about a statement made by Corvallis optometrist, Dr. Robert Holcomb, to the effect that "seeing is a learned act, the same as walking or talking." He was particularly struck by the fact that Dr. Holcomb emphasized that anyone can be taught to see better."

". . . taught to see better." The more Fruitt thought about it, the more he wondered if there could be some way to put this fact to use in police work. A phone call to the doctor's office was all that was needed to put a program into operation.

Dr. Holcomb and Chief Fruitt, after consulting with research men at the College of Optometry at Pacific University in Forest Grove, Oregon, settled on a modified program which employed a technique used during World War II to train air force and navy personnel in more rapid recognition of aircraft.

These courses had been developed clinically in 1942 and were put to use by training officers who served in army and navy aviation, all units of the fleet, shore-based activities, technical training commands, infantry, and coast artillery. The record of the first squadron trained under this system indicated a 90% reduction of recognition errors.

While this system was originally designed for wartime use, it has been used, but with only varying degrees of success, in other pursuits. It has not been used regularly by policemen to aid recognition of license plate numbers.

The possibility of a program of this nature struck a sympathetic chord in Fruitt for two reasons: One, he knew, from experience, that only by hard work and years of practice could an officer learn license numbers readily with only a brief visual exposure. Also, he was aware of the fact that a majority of his men were relatively new and did not necessarily have "years of practice" to learn and develop this skill before it might be required in the solution of some routine police activity.

Therefore, any training program which might overcome such a deficiency and speed up visual ability was worth a try, according to Fruitt.

He readily accepted the offer of Dr. Holcomb to set up a pilot training program as a community service on an experimental basis.

One problem which had to be settled was determining how to evaluate the degree of success possible in the relatively short period available for the course. Digit training in the past had always been done over a period of two to three weeks, or more.

On August 23, 1960, the course was begun, with 24 police officers in attendance. The group was composed of personnel from The Corvallis Police Department, Benton County Sheriff's Office, Oregon State College Campus Police Department, and the Philomath Police Department.

The course consisted of a one-hour per day training session for five days.

The primary teaching instrument used was a tachistoscope. This is a device for developing visual recognition speed. Digits, figures, color, and other visual stimuli are exposed to view for brief measured intervals. The duration of the exposure is usually from 1/100-second to one second, depending on the material and the skill of the trainee. The average person can be trained to see through the use of the tachistoscope at a speed that an untrained person cannot achieve.

In group training, training material is flashed on the screen by a projector. The exposure is controlled by the common camera shutter, the blades of which are operated by a toggle lever.

The amount of material which can be reproduced (perceived and memorized) after a single brief exposure is known as the "visual span."

Through training, the field of recognition can be greatly extended. Without training, it would take the average individual seventy seconds, or longer, to perceive and memorize a fifteen digit number. With the aid of tachistoscopic training, he can reproduce these fifteen digits after an exposure of about two seconds.

The average trainee, however, is usually subjected to fewer digits. In this case it was limited to 4, 5, 6, and 7 digits, at various speeds from 1/10- to 1/100-second. The amount and accuracy of the reproduction was found to decrease if the contents viewed were repeated too quickly or too slowly, after the exposure.

Digits were used as the basic training material. To increase interest and to demonstrate the effectiveness of the training, a series of photographs of actual Oregon license plates were used.

Address: Chief Cecil Fruitt, Corvallis Police Department, Corvallis, Oregon.

The program in "visual span training" gets under way in the Police Department of Corvallis, Oregon.
Left to right: Detective C. E. McDonald; Dr. Robert Holcomb, Optometrist; Loraine Barnette, Meter Maid; Chief C. W. Fruitt; and Sergeant H. W. Lang.
As a result of the "visual span" training program, the over-all class improvement in the ability to remember license numbers was 104%! Six digits at 1/100 second exposure showed a class improvement of 150%.

1st row seated L to R: Deputy Sheriff Dolan; Officer Ross of the Oregon State College Police; Officers Schmeltz, McDonald, Marsh and Franklin of the Corvallis, Ore., Police.
2nd row seated L to R: Officer Barnette, Meter Maid; Juvenile Officer Anderson; Deputy Sheriff Lilly; Officer Brooks, College Police; and Sgt. Lang.
3rd row L to R: Corvallis Officer Chase and Officer Boyer of College Police.
Back row standing: Officers Peters, Laws, Cutting of the Corvallis Police; Dr. Holcomb; Corvallis Officer Porter of the College Police; Deputy Sheriffs Ream and Brown.

To check on class improvement the session was divided into a training period and a test period. Each day a test was given on 55 exposures of six combinations of digits at various speeds. Each paper was submitted and scored. Improvement, or lack of it, could then be compared day by day.

By Friday, the results were so encouraging that Chief Fruitt started making plans to expand the program beyond the use of license plates to include automobile silhouettes and facial and physical characteristics.

Average improvement for the class as a whole was 104%, (final day over first day). The greatest improvement on a single test was on 6 digits at 1/25-second. It was 222%. Six digits at 1/100-second showed a class improvement of 150%.

Only one person in the entire class failed to show improvement in the five days. And the greatest improvement for one individual was a 600% increase over his Monday score.

It might be significant to stress that the highest improvement was on 6 digits—the number of digits on Oregon passenger plates.

Dr. Holcomb stated, after the results were in, "It now appears that it is possible to get satisfactory improvement in a brief period of time and therefore this course adapts itself to so called 'short course' requirements for police training throughout the country."

According to Fruitt, training in visual skills is a field with great possibility for law enforcement officers. The idea that eyesight efficiency should be limited to terms which indicate only the degree of clearness that a man can achieve reading a chart (20/20, etc.) and crediting him with "perfect vision" is out of keeping with the knowledge now available concerning human vision.

The fact that a man can see clearly if given the time does not determine how much effort or energy is needed, in each case, to achieve clear vision.

This effort to gain clearness may not be great enough or even readily available to the person who must make a rapid decision about something he "sees" about him. Nor does a test for clearness reveal the efficiency that an individual may have learned through other skills—such as the ability to see quickly, singly, to judge distance, etc. These, and other skills, are equally important in seeing.

According to Dr. Holcomb, the Corvallis study indicates that one of today's desperate needs is for more research into vision testing. He feels it is possible that a major percentage of highway accidents is closely connected with vision. It is conceivable that vision, under dynamic driving conditions, might be very different from the unhurried results of a test taken in an office. The static conditions of testing a patient while he is looking at a chart on the wall may not reveal the true conditions which exist in actual driving, where decisions must be made rapidly and accurately.

In pointing out that seeing is much more involved than more clearness, Chief Fruitt believes that the results of this class are worthy of further study and may open an entirely new approach to police training, highway safety, and motorist vision.

The statistics gathered on this course are being sent to Pacific University in Forest Grove where they will be expanded and where facilities are available to prepare materials for use in future programs of this nature.

One thing is certain in Corvallis. Chief Fruitt is convinced of the success of his training program. On the third day of the training session, a rookie officer, using his ability to recognize license plates, recovered a stolen car.

The Law Enforcement Agent and Communism

By Thomas F. Coon

About the Author: *The Auther attended St. Peter's College and received the Bachelor of Science Degree from New York University, majoring in banking and finance. He is a member of Phi Alpha Kappa, Honorary Banking and Finance Society and a former lecturer on insurance at Rutgers University. Mr. Coon served in World War II as a Naval Officer and also as a supervisory Special Agent in the Office of Naval Intelligence. He is presently a member of the investigative staff serving the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor.*

"THE only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing." This famous phrase very tersely describes the very real threat to our survival as a nation through the onslaught of the Communist Party and the apathetic approach to the internal security problem which has become the conduct of the day.

Several years ago, there was an acute awareness of the imminent threat of Communism and the American people temporarily showed a great interest in the problems of internal security. It is most disturbing, however, that many sincere persons now persist in criticizing those who indicate great apprehension over the Communist danger. Coupled with the endeavors of this misguided segment of our society, there is a mammoth campaign of political subversion directed by the Communist Party toward the objective of destroying the absolutely necessary security system of the United States of America. During recent years, we have observed the organized, vigorous efforts designed to destroy the Walter-McCarren Immigration and Nationality Act, the Internal Security Act, the Smith Act and all other legislative and executive endeavor aimed against the Communist conspiratorial organization in the United States.

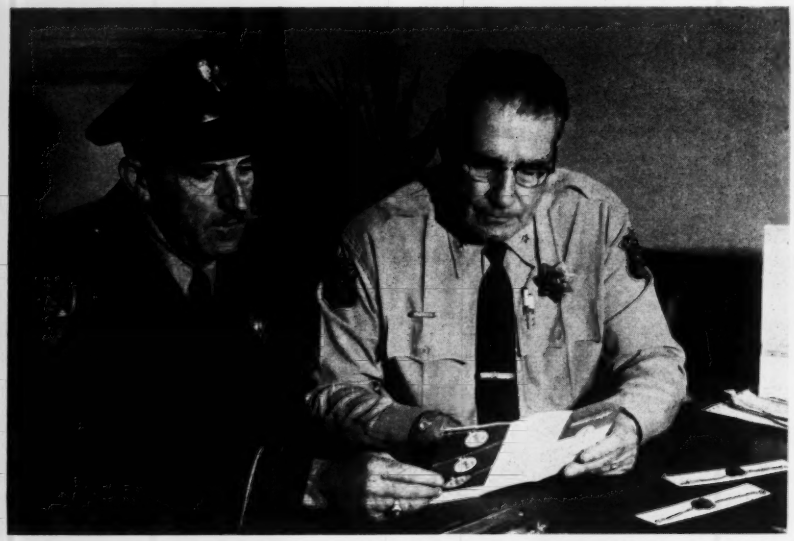
It is to be sincerely lamented that the sincere American who makes it a hobby to criticize every honest effort to expose and combat Communist subversion seems to completely overlook the frightening situation of the world—that one third of the inhabitants of the world are now under the control of the Communist bloc. It should be ever so manifest that the Communist Party is dedicated to the overthrow of the governments of the United States of America and all remaining non-Communist controlled countries.

And what is the cause of the present lethargy and frightening indifference to the Communist internal threat? Basically, it is the result of lack of public understanding as to just what Communism is, how the Communist movement came into being and how devilishly it works through the guise of fraudulently humane language and appealing sounding names of its organizations that are designed to attract to just about anyone who is foolish enough to be roped in.

It is, therefore, the pressing duty of every American to heed the words of the Honorable Francis E. Walter, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, who gave a recent address which he titled. "It Is Later Than You Think." The theme of Mr. Walter's address was in the area of exhorting the people of America to familiarize themselves with the theory and practice of Communism and to alert them to the imminent danger of our falling without even firing a shot.

The need to know, however, is ever so much more necessary for the law enforcement officer. The average law enforcement officer, other than one whose primary function is investigating subversion, is unfamiliar with all the ramifications of the subversion problem within the United States and one generally does not expect him to know a good deal more than John Q. Public. Your local policeman, like all law enforcement officers, is mindful that the Department of Justice, through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is specifically designated as having jurisdiction over violations of espionage, sabotage, treason and other matters pertaining to the internal security of the United States. Nevertheless, it is desirable that every law enforcement officer endeavor to know "that little bit more" about the problems of subversion so that he can better cooperate with and act as a source of leads to the F.B.I. and other members of the Inter-departmental Intelligence Conference. In addition, many law enforcement officers are charged with specific functions pertaining directly to questionable loyalty matters. Many State Police Agencies conduct investigations upon persons who are under consideration for appointment to high State office. One's background is checked for good character, integrity and "loyalty" among other things. The New York City Police Department conducts investigations upon all applicants who are under consideration for appointment to the City Police Department. Loyalty is a quality that is well explored. Under the Waterfront Commission Act which was enacted by the States of New York and New Jersey in 1953, it is required that registration of longshoremen and licensing of Pier Superintendents and other categories be denied if it can be established that the applicant is guilty of seeking to overthrow the government or knowingly belongs to an organization that maintains such an objective. As a result, the law enforcement investigator with the Waterfront Commission must be familiar with various aspects of subversion. Throughout

Address: Mr. Thomas F. Coon, 13 Margaret Court, Dumont, New Jersey.



California Highway Patrolman Edison J. Glenn, (left) and Stanislaus County Undersheriff Harry Oliver discuss Medic-Alert program. Medic-Alert emblems are being recognized as the outstanding identification symbol for persons with medical and health programs throughout the United States and many other parts of the world.

MEDIC-ALERT FOUNDATION

The Medic-Alert bracelets are emblems of the Medic-Alert Foundation, a non-profit organization dedicated to protecting persons with critical health problems when illness or accidents strike and render them helplessly unconscious. The Medic-Alert bracelet is now being worn by more than 40,000 persons across the nation.

Since so many people are now wearing the emblem, it is important that all law officers be fully informed and alerted to their purpose.

The Peace Officer's Association of the State of California has unanimously adopted a resolution recognizing the Medic-Alert emblem as a standard means of calling attention to medical problems in cases of emergency. The police departments of Detroit and Philadelphia have posted all their stations with Medic-Alert bulletins and brought the emblems to the attention of all officers on their large forces.

Many police departments are incorporating the Medic-Alert Foundation's message and bracelet identification into their training courses for recruits. The emblem is still relatively new and new approaches, regardless of their importance, always take time to become thoroughly understood and accepted.

Medic-Alert is appealing for help from law enforcement officials everywhere. New pamphlets and posters are off the presses and ready for distribution. They may be obtained by writing to: Medic-Alert Foundation, International, 1030 Sierra Drive, Turlock, California.

Any assistance you feel the Medic-Alert Foundation deserves will be greatly and thankfully appreciated by every Foundation member who is protecting his very life with a Medic-Alert emblem. And for each additional afflicted person who starts wearing a bracelet, the job of peace officers becomes that much easier. ★★★

---

the Nation, many local law enforcement agencies are charged with specific missions of a like nature that touch upon subversion.

Many of the large Police Departments throughout the Nation such as the New York City Police Department have sufficient personnel that they can assign some men to specialize in this particular area. The outstanding achievements of the NYCPD Bureau of Special Services and Investigations are well known to all enforcement agents who have made anti-subversive work their specialty. Smaller departments such as Hoboken, New Jersey, have been able to designate one or more men who are required to become proficient in this field, often in addition to performing other related duties. The very small departments are confronted with a personnel problem and can not spare anyone to specialize in the field of subversion. It therefore, most particularly, devolves upon the individual members of the small departments to personally gain "that little bit more" of background in the area of subversion, and more particularly Communism.

The law enforcement official who trains himself in this very vital field better equips himself to be the complete law enforcement man—competent to more adequately discharge his duties to his community as well as the Nation. A cogent impellent to do so is contained in the last paragraph of J. Edgar Hoover's letter to various leading law enforcement officials which read:

"The Red giant in America is not asleep. For the preservation of our traditional freedoms and for the welfare of our Nation, the citizens of America cannot afford to relax the vigilance which is the price of liberty. The threat of domestic Communism within our boundaries is real. Communism can conquer a nation not only through attack but also through attrition —the gradual chipping away at the historic rights and freedoms of the people. If we let our guard down now, we could live to regret our folly for many years." ★★★

KNOW YOUR LAW

A Special Section of the Journal Devoted to Legal Questions of Direct Concern to Every Police Officer

Edited by Francis C. Sullivan

THE scope of law enforcement today extends from discovery of the commission of a crime to imprisonment of the criminal. In the course of this process, many agencies of government are involved, and it is always well to remember that no one agency has complete authority or responsibility for the performance of the law enforcement function.

In the main, three agencies are primarily concerned with the administration of criminal justice—the police, the prosecutor, and the court. Each of these agencies has a distinct area of responsibility and it is only when each agency discharges this responsibility to the fullest extent that we have maximum efficiency in our law enforcement efforts. Our system was designed to operate with each of these agencies performing separate and distinct functions to the limit of its unique capabilities. There have been in recent years rather disturbing tendencies to blur these separate areas of operation with the result that each of these agencies is not always performing the specific function for which it was designed and is attempting to perform a task for which it is not properly equipped.

The investigative function, which includes the discovery of crime, the identification and apprehension of the perpetrator, and the development of competent evidence, is the responsibility of the police agency. This function is unique, highly specialized, and, I might add, a full time job. The police departments of our country have been specifically designed to perform this task and have been trained and equipped to meet this responsibility. The stock in trade of the police department is, in this sense, investigation, not prosecution and not trial of accused persons.

Unfortunately, many police departments are limited in the exclusive performance of this function. The reasons for this limitation are numerous, but perhaps chief among them is the voluntary relinquishment of a substantial part of this area of operation. I have reference to the preparation of a complete case as the result of the entire investigative effort. Too often the investigative function is invaded by the prosecutor and the prosecution function in these situations embraces a very substantial part of the investigative. Quite beyond the fact that the prosecution is not normally trained and equipped to operate as an investigative agency is the fact that once the line of demarcation between the different functions is breached the system tends to lose a great deal of effectiveness.

If a police organization is operating effectively, its function is to turn over to the prosecutor a complete case against an accused. At this point the prosecution function can effectively bring the accused to trial and conviction, and this is precisely what we have in mind as the prosecution function. Many times the prosecution—the prosecuting attorney and his staff—enters the scene at a much earlier time, interviews the accused and other witnesses, takes confessions and statements, actively gathers physical evidence, determines the preliminary charge to be placed against the accused, and, in general, usurps the police function. This is the result in many cases of a mistaken notion of the concept of cooperation between two equally important agencies—the police and the prosecutor. Cooperation does not, and should never, mean that one agency relinquishes its function or responsibility. It does mean that these agencies should work together harmoniously to attain a common end, and that each agency assists the other to perform those duties which it is best suited to perform. The public has a right to expect this, but it also has a right to expect that the responsibility assigned to a particular organization will be fully met by that organization and not shared or passed to another agency. From the point of view of the public this is primarily designed to simplify the task of fixing the responsibility for deficiencies in the operation of the system. In the public mind investigation of crime is a police function and should there be any dissatisfaction with the performance in this area the blame is placed squarely upon the police, even though this may in a given situation not be a fair appraisal. One simple but common example should indicate precisely what is meant. In many areas interrogations of an accused are conducted by a representative of the prosecutor with the assistance of and in the presence of police officers. If a confession so obtained is later excluded at trial on the ground that it was improperly obtained, this is almost universally held to be a police error and the department concerned is accordingly subject to charges of dereliction of duty. It should go without saying that this is a police function, not a prosecution function, and should accordingly be performed by the police. There are many other examples, but this should suffice.

Operation of a prosecutor within the police area of responsibility raises serious questions. The almost certain

Address: Prof. Francis C. Sullivan, Loyola University, School of Law, 41 E. Pearson St., Chicago 11, Illinois.

inference is that the police are incapable of performing their assigned duties thus requiring the intervention of another agency. The public may with some reason ask why this should be necessary if the police are properly trained and supervised. Public relations alone will not give the police the status, the money and the equipment they seek. They must justify the confidence of the people by performing in an outstanding manner the primary task assigned to them—the investigation of crime.

There seems to be some feeling among police circles that police organizations, as generally constituted today, are not in a position to meet the full responsibility assigned to them. Particularly, they feel that the presentation of a complete case ready for prosecution requires the exercise of a strictly legal function in the evaluation of evidence developed by the investigation—a function best performed by the prosecutor. Without doubt the knowledge of the elements of a particular crime and the type and degree of evidence necessary to sustain the charge is a legal function, but there is no reason to believe that this is without the capabilities of the competent police organization.

It seems almost unbelievable that a very substantial number of modern police organizations operate without the skilled services of a competent legal staff. There can be little doubt that the police deal constantly with the law on a day to day basis. This requires current and accurate information as to the law as it exists in the particular jurisdiction on a regular and continuing basis. It means that the police must have available specialized legal knowledge from a person or persons having an extensive background in the criminal law which is kept current by a thorough examination of the case law. Only in a very small number of the largest police departments is such legal knowledge and information available today, but it must in the near future be made available to all but the smallest departments.

This legal service should be a part of the department itself and not be merely an additional duty for some city attorney who has little interest and less background in the area of the criminal law. The fact that city and county attorneys provide adequate legal counsel in civil service matters, suits against the department and its members and other relations with the public does not mean that adequate counsel is available for the specialized investigative functions of the police.

In some departments one or more police officers with legal training are assigned to perform a legal function for the internal activities of the department. Only rarely can this prove to be successful. A police officer is such because he intends to perform police work as a career. To him a legal education is simply a highly desirable type of background as a result of which he will be a more effective officer, and it is rare indeed that such an officer would be willing to limit his police activity and possible promotion opportunities to the performance of strictly legal duties. In addition, there is the question as to whether such highly trained officers would not be of more value to the department in the performance of regular police assignments.

Perhaps the best solution is to provide within the department one or more lawyers with civilian status who can attend to this important function. This would be similar to the practice in industry where a relatively small legal department attends to the specialized internal legal needs of the corporation while litigation and the general run of legal matters are referred to outside counsel—in the police case this would be the city or county attorney. In the smaller departments the need could perhaps be filled by the use of a part-time attorney who would be available on a retainer basis to contribute his assistance to the solution of department problems as they arise. The benefit of a system such as this is that an attorney having the necessary background and experience and the incentive to maintain his proficiency in the area of criminal law would be available to meet the internal legal needs of the department.

Within the term "internal legal needs" is certainly included the examination of investigative activity in a particular case to determine whether the file is in proper form to be presented to the prosecutor. Should further investigation be required this can be arranged within the department before the file is presented for prosecution, and in all cases a finished investigative product can be assured. The legal advisor can contribute much more to the police function. He can assist the training staff by making known changes and developments in the pertinent law and participate directly in training activities. In addition, the legal advisor can and should follow all major cases through the prosecution and trial phases and report to the command of the department on the result of each case. In so doing he will make available for action the lessons that are learned in this process and make it possible to avoid the repetition of mistakes in investigation and errors in judgment.

With the addition of skilled legal advice the police may safely and surely perform fully the responsibility entrusted to them and there will be no need for or excuse for the expansion of the activities of the prosecutor. ★★★

. . . NOTE . . .

The following will be interesting to readers of the March-April Know Your Law Section article entitled SEARCH AND SEIZURE by Mr. Harold J. Gardner.

Sgt. Kermit S. Kynell has requested: "In the interests of timeliness and objectivity, I feel I should be allowed an immediate response to Mr. Harold J. Gardner's constructive commentary on pages 60-61 in the March-April issue of POLICE concerning a prior article of mine entitled *The Role of the Police in a Democratic State.*"

The exchange of ideas between the authors on the following page should prove stimulating and beneficial to all concerned.

TEAR GAS, EQUIPMENT, MASKS — REVOLVERS — AUTOMATIC PISTOLS — RIFLES — SHOTGUNS — AMMUNITION, RELOADS — GUN CLEANING SUPPLIES
PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEMS — SIRENS — VEHICLE AND EMERGENCY LIGHTS — RESTRAINT EQUIPMENT — BADGES

"Zephyr" Fingerprint Brush

THE FINEST BRUSH EVER MADE FOR FINGERPRINT WORK

★ Has unsurpassed working qualities because it is made of tens of thousands of almost microscopic treated glass filaments.
★ Does not deteriorate.
★ Picks up and retains fingerprint powders without constant replenishment of powder supply.
★ Uses less powder; savings in cost of powder will pay for brush, many times over.
★ Will not scratch surface of latent prints.

ONLY $4.95

MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW

Distributed Exclusively by
George F. Cake Co.
Law Enforcement Equipment
SINCE 1934
P. O. Box 649 Berkeley, Calif.

IDENTIFICATION EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES — BOOKS — PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES — LIE DETECTORS — RECORDERS — TRAFFIC RADAR
FIRST AID EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES — VEHICLE SIGNS — TRAFFIC ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION AIDS — LEATHER HOLSTERS, BELTS, ACCESSORIES

Search and Seisure: A Reply

By Kermit S. Kynell

MR Harold J. Gardner's constructive commentary on my article *The Role of The Police in a Democratic State* is both encouraging and provocative: encouraging in the sense that as professional peace officers we are aware of our Constitutional obligations, but provocative in the sense that our disagreement may be only superficial.

I feel very strongly that the police are indeed the major guardians of American Constitutional liberty. This point is stressed repeatedly in *The Role of The Police* and also in *The Police and Population*. Mr. Gardner states in the March-April issue of *Police: "WHAT IS IMPLIED HERE SHOULD BE OF VERY GRAVE CONCERN TO EVERY AMERICAN POLICE OFFICER."* I agree heartily. This is precisely why I wrote the article. The philosophy entailed in police professionalism is a unique and complex one, and an even greater danger to Constitutional liberty is present when one idea among many is lifted out of context.

While I respect Mr. Gardner's ideas, I must disagree with his logic. He states that "American policing is capable of implementing ways to combat crime notwithstanding the impedients imposed by civil liberties." Impedients imposed by civil liberties? These are certainly not impedients but on the contrary are definite aids. Police officers furthermore are the protectors of civil rights as I stated in the article under discussion. I think both Mr. Gardner and I should welcome ideas from other police officers on this issue, particularly with respect to the Cahan decision with which I also must disagree although he supports it from another jurisdiction.

As for his admittedly cogent question on precisely what is meant by a "minority criminal element," I would query in return what is meant by Mr. Gardner's repugnance toward this phrase? Does he imply the criminal element is a *majority*? I fervently hope not. And if not a majority, Mr. Gardner, why then a minority. Concerning my "rationalization," what is seven hundred years of English Common Law except a rationalization we term in every day parlance merely common sense: a grand plan to give every man his due as far as we possibly can.

What I am vitally concerned with is the preservation of the United States Constitution. I feel that one of the best ways to do this is to recognize the potential dangers to it before they develop. A denial that they exist is no help at all. With all due respect, there are never less than two sides to a given issue, and often many more than this. Mr. Gardner cites the Fourth Amendment. What about the First? Freedom of speech and press are stressed therein, and without these the other nine Amendments in the Bill of Rights are almost academic. I am confident he will agree that one of the glories of a free system is the right of opposing ideas to contend freely in the market place of open minds.

One of the most appealing facets of the American Constitution is its flexibility, a principle which is fundamental in Constitutional Law.

Mr. Gardner and I seem to be approaching the same goal via different paths. In some ways he writes much like a Jeffersonian. Fine, but I prefer to remain a Hamiltonian. They were equally good Americans.

Address: Sgt. Kermit S. Kynell, 4350 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 19, California.

Police Personnel Selection in Europe

By Richard H. Blum

NOTE: *This is the second in a series of three articles by Dr. Blum concerning police personnel selection and training procedure in European countries. Here, he completes his review of the Swiss approach in police personnel administration and then proceeds to consider the problem in Germany and England. The first article appeared in the preceding issue of* POLICE.

SWITZERLAND

In Switzerland, it is important to note that the reviewing board frankly states that, at stage four they act on the basis of their impressions. "If we don't like the way he looks, the way he walks, we won't accept him." Consequently they will reject the casual, the stutterer, the uncommunicative, the sullen, the effeminate, the unpleasant, or any other kind of applicant who does not make a good impression on the selection officers. The officers do not care why he makes a bad impression, or even if they cannot analyze why they don't like or approve of the candidate. Interestingly enough there is reported to be considerable agreement among the officers during their summing up. The officers themselves are quite homogeneous in their own backgrounds, training and outlook. They seem to know exactly what kind of man is acceptable, and report high agreement on these judgments. They note that they do not reject men on the basis of actual physical achievements on (f) gymnastics, but rather use this as an observation period for general physical and social behavior.

Address: Doctor Richard H. Blum, 480 Whiskey Hill Road, Woodside, California.

Upon acceptance, the 6% who successfully pass the screening are accepted as probationers and sent to school for twelve months. During the twelve month schooling the probationers live in barracks in the police school (part of the main police building) and are given intensive training. On the average 6% of the remainder, i.e. one or two men out of the thirty accepted from the original five hundred, will drop out or be rejected during the year's schooling. Those who complete school are sworn in. Any poor performance can lead to a candidate's being fired on two month's notice. Any illegal or immoral action results in being fired on twenty-four hours notice, often with simultaneous booking and imprisonment.

It is reported that no more than 1% of the police force turn in consistently poor work performance. Laziness is the big complaint. The Zurich police say they have no problems with alcohol, narcotics use, bribery or shakedown, or other illegal actions. They ascribe their good performance to their careful screening, to the respect the Swiss have for their police, and to the great pride a policeman takes in his respected and well paid position. It is a great dishonor for a policeman to be reprimanded and his family and neighbors and entire town may mark him with shame should any dereliction of duty occur.

Of the ten commissioned officers three are chosen from the ranks but cannot become Commandant (Chief). The other seven are required to be Army officers (a very rigid selection system in itself) and must have their doctorate in law from a Swiss university. These men are carefully screened of course, but enter directly as officers from their private (professional) life.

Interviews with Swiss citizens confirm the police view of the excellence of Zurich police. Citizens do complain that their police are sometimes stupid and brutal. In this regard it is well to note that selection methods are not designed to screen for intellect, since tenth grade completion (as the U.S. equivalent) is hardly a challenging intellectual requirement. It is also likely that brutality, i.e. beatings, etc., are not incompatible with the notions of the officers as to how suspects should be handled. This is my inference not supported by any statements or data, but rather by my impression that the Swiss have what we might call "old fashioned ideas" about crime and punishment.

GERMANY

My assessment of German police selection methods was inadequate, due to limitations on time and funds. Consequently interviews and observations were confined to the Federal Police; the Bundeskriminalamt which is roughly equivalent to our FBI. My observations were supplemented by unsystematic interviews with local authorities and citizens. Because the German police are less centralized than most other European police, comprehensive study of the various facilities is difficult. Because of their decentralization, the contemporary German administrative structure resembles that in the United States. Perhaps this is the same reason that the Germans have many of the same

police problems that we have here. Certainly both their citizens and police officers complained more about German police selection and effectiveness than any others in Europe. The impression was that the German police do have serious problems in selection and administration.

Each of the twelve Lander (states or counties) has its own system and within each state each community has its own autonomous police. They have no standardization of selection or administrative structure. Following the war the Lander under British, French or U.S. occupation tended to be shaped in their police administration according to the home systems of each occupying power. This tendency is now dissolving, since the German police report high dissatisfaction with their present structure and efficiency, and wish strenuously to return to the pre-war centralization. They cannot model their new centralization on the immediate pre-war police since that was a political police under Hitler, and much ridden with corruption and evil. Consequently the centralization which they envision as the needed improvement is a return to pre 1933 structure.

The only basic requirement for becoming a policeman in Germany is citizenship and physical capabilities. In addition each town or state sets forth its own educational requirements. Usually these are said to be quite low, roughly equivalent to our eighth or tenth grade completion. After six years service in any police force any policeman may request transfer to the specialized criminal police. As it now stands promotion is from the ranks and officers have no special educational requirements. I infer there is some screening of political ideas during selection, however.

German police administrators are quite critical of present selection. In smaller towns the mayor is police chief and officers are untrained and/or uneducated. In larger towns there is a Commandant, but he may possess only the qualifications of the constable (patrolman) plus experience. Police administrators state the police are not able to cope with the increasing problems of crime and disorganization in Germany. Often the criminals are more intelligent and better trained than the police, even the detection of crimes—especially economic transactions—is beyond the skill of present police. The system is said to be confused administratively, subject to increasing corruption from high levels of government down the line, and further confused because the Germans "don't know how one acts in a Democracy." This confusion extends to police and to law enforcement, i.e., what are the arresting officer's rights in regard to the use of force?

Rather than speak of their haphazard, inefficient and widely varying selection methods, informants preferred to concentrate on their hopes for future police selection and training in Germany. First and foremost they want a central federal police with standardized selection standards and training for all who enter police service. They wish two branches of police, one the rank and file up to the level of inspector; the other the officer rank. Each class should have different prerequisites. For both they envision a careful program of interviewing and testing for selection, ideally three full days for each applicant during which time his character, education, intelligence, and physical fitness will be assessed.

The Germans decry the use of phychological tests in any of these areas, and prefer to do it by personal observation and interview employing seasoned police officers as raters and judges. Gendarmes will have lower intellectual requirements and less educational background. Officers should have university degrees in a variety of fields. It was stressed that officers should come from fields other than law and criminology, e. g. economics, acounting, psychology, etc., so that a variety of professional skills should be available to the police. Accepted officer applicants would receive a full three year course of training, almost equivalent as described to graduate school plus practicum as we know it in the U. S.

In reviewing their failures the German administrators described the kind of men they have learned they do not want to have as policemen. They do not want men who are "unrealistic people who want to be policemen because of childish fancies" (about what police do or how they act). "We don't want over-imaginative, over-talkative, or unobservent men, or men who cannot easily adopt themselves to new surroundings. We do want sober thinking realistic, and intelligent men." In spite of their antagonism to psychological evaluations by systematic means, the German police administrators interviewed stressed the importance of intellectual, motivational, and other psychological characteristics of applicants as the most important features to be considered in the selection process. The necessity for centralized control was their central administrative concern in regard to the mecanism of the selection process.

ENGLAND

The English police combine central government with local autonomy. Local forces come under the Home Office but have local self direction.

The London Metropolitan Police have a special selection problem for ever since the war they have been below their authorized strength (about 19,500). At present they have nearly 17,000 on the force. Because of their personnel weakness they report their selection criteria are not as rigid or as high as before the war. Even so, one is most favorably impressed with their seelction and training.

For the Metropolitan police the selection process begins with advertising. Applications are by a prescribed form. These forms are accepted the year round and the selection and training process is a continuous one. About 500 applications are received every week. Step one in selection screening is the review of application forms. Applicants are rejected at this stage if their application forms

are "untidy" or messy." The assumption is that application forms reflect the man's other habits, and that they do not wish to hire untidy or sloppy men. Also rejected at this stage are men who fail to meet the requirements set down by the Home Office for age, height, general physical health, etc. (The minimal standards for police selection are nation-wide, set by the Home Office, but local authorities may set forth additional criteria.) Approximately 30% of the applicants are rejected on the basis of the information contained in their forms, or because of the quality of the application form made.

Stage two of selection brings in the remaining applicants for a medical examination. For those who live distant from London the medical examination is conducted in their home twons; for London residents it is done at the screening and training center. 25% of the men who undergo the medical examination are rejected at this stage (about 17% of the initial group before stage one). Stage three of selection takes place at the selection center. It consists of (a) oral examination of each applicant before a three man board of high ranking police officers. The board query the applicants on their life and motives. Special emphasis is placed on the reasons why the applicant wishes to become a policeman, what his career hopes are, and what his concept of the role and function of the police are.

Oral examination is followed by (b) a written examination converting the applicant's knowledge of general cultural subjects, English history, government, geography, arithmetic, and English composition (style, spelling, grammar). Passing grades are over 200 points out of a possible 400 for the written examination. Next is (c) a chest X-ray. Approximately 15% of those given the educational examination are failed at this point (7% of original applicant group). Evaluation of findings of the oral board await the report of screening stage four which is character inquiry.

Selection stage four, character inquiry, consists of careful investigation by local police of all past employers, school heads, neighbors in all residences which applicant lists, etc. In each case the district police authorities are held responsible for investigating that phase of the applicant's life which concerns their locale. Upon completion of their character investigation each local police district must submit a certification of character which positively recommends for or against the applicant; a certification signed by the local police commandant! In addition to those inquiries to the persons who have known the applicant, a careful check is made of police records and security files. Applicants whose families or selves have record of police arrests are rejected.

Stage four rejections are based on the basic criterion that "all applicants must have unimpeachable character." This means then negative reports on school, work, social or family history, past offenses or political subversion in the applicant or his family may lead to his rejection. Approximately 90% *of the remaining applicants are rejected* by the oral boards plus character inquiries. Put another way, about 42% of the original applicant group are eliminated at stage four of screening.

The screening process ends with assignment of probationary applicants to thirteen weeks of formal police school. After school the man is assigned to a two year apprenticeship where he works with experienced men and continues to take course work and to study. During the apprentice period he is examined twice (at fifteen months and after twenty-four months). If he passes these examinations and is recommended by his superiors for the active force, he is formally sworn in as a police constable. Until the swearing in he is not a policeman, but is only a trainee without power of arrest and without the authority of the crown.

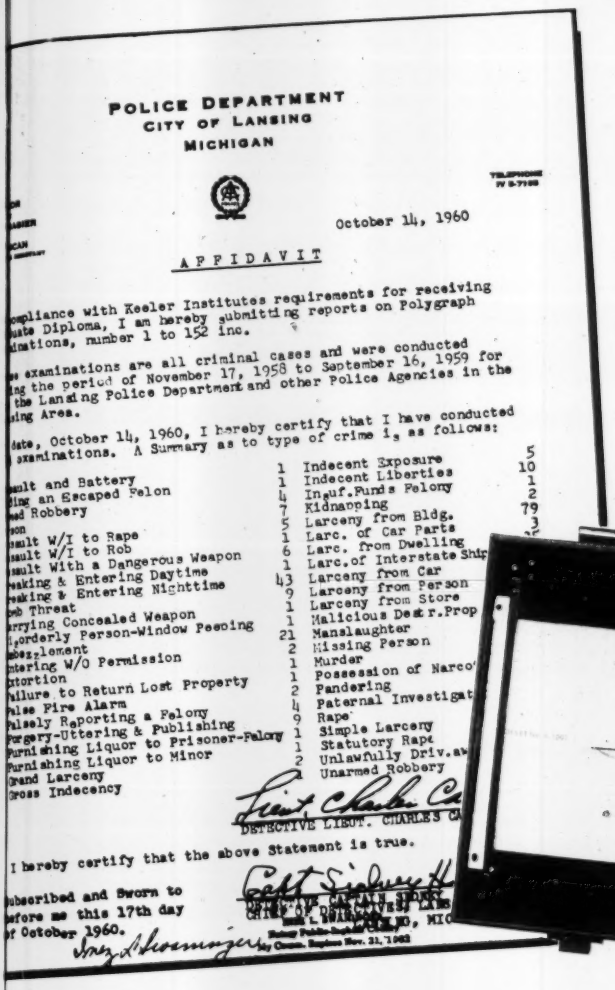
Promotion of all higher ranks is from the constabulary. For a short time before the war England used the two branch system of the Continent and selected college and university graduates for direct commissioning as officers. That program was strongly resisted by the constabulary association which led to its politically inspired termination. Under the present system higher officers are primarily chosen from the better educated rank and file. To be eligible for advancement the constable must attain a proficiency rating from the Civil Service; he must pass educational achievement tests given by Civil Service attesting to his "1st class education certification." The constable who desires promotion must get this education on his own. However one should note that seelction personnel attempt to include a small proportion of higher educated men as potential officer material. For the constabulary the preference is for secondary school graduates only (equivalent to finishing tenth grade in U. S.)

Those men who receive their 1st class certification and whose performance indicates they are officer material are sent to the Police College where they receive three or six month formal courses which prepare them for further promotion. The Police College, like the initial thirteen week basic training school is run by the Home Office and policemen from all over England receive their training in these centralized facilities. The same is true for training for the criminal police, for the Home Office maintains a school for detective training. It also maintains central laboratory facilities which both train technicians and do all criminalistic laboratory work for the whole of England.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The third in this series of three articles dealing with police personnel selection procedure in European countries will appear in the next issue of* POLICE. ★★★

Overseas Investments

U. S. Banks and businessmen are getting more cautious and more careful about making foreign investments. Recent outbreaks of violence and unrest resulting in seizure of U. S. property have undermined confidence of American investors, radically reduced investments in countries which may become trouble spots . . .BUSINESS BRIEFS.



POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF LANSING
MICHIGAN

October 14, 1960

AFFIDAVIT

...pliance with Keeler Institutes requirements for receiving ...ate Diploma, I am hereby submitting reports on Polygraph ...inations, number 1 to 152 inc.

...e examinations are all criminal cases and were conducted ...ng the period of November 17, 1958 to September 16, 1959 for ... the Lansing Police Department and other Police Agencies in the ...sing Area.

...date, October 14, 1960, I hereby certify that I have conducted ... examinations. A Summary as to type of crime is as follows:

...ault and Battery	1	Indecent Exposure	5
...ding an Escaped Felon	1	Indecent Liberties	10
...ed Robbery	4	Ingf.Funds Felony	1
...son	7	Kidnapping	2
...ault W/I to Rape	5	Larceny from Bldg.	79
...ault W/I to Rob	1	Larc. of Car Parts	3
...ault With a Dangerous Weapon	6	Larc. from Dwelling	
...eaking & Entering Daytime	1	Larc.of Interstate Shi	
...eaking & Entering Nighttime	43	Larceny from Car	
...mb Threat	9	Larceny from Person	
...rrying Concealed Weapon	1	Larceny from Store	
...isorderly Person-Window Peeping	1	Malicious Destr.Prop	
...bezzlement	21	Manslaughter	
...ntering W/O Permission	2	Missing Person	
...xtortion	1	Murder	
...ilure to Return Lost Property	1	Possession of Narco	
...lse Fire Alarm	2	Pandering	
...lsely Reporting a Felony	4	Paternal Investigat	
...rgery-Uttering & Publishing	9	Rape	
...rnishing Liquor to Prisoner-Felony	1	Simple Larceny	
...rnishing Liquor to Minor	1	Statutory Rape	
...rand Larceny	2	Unlawfully Driv.a	
...ross Indecency		Unarmed Robbery	

...Charles Ca...
DETECTIVE LIEUT. CHARLES CA...

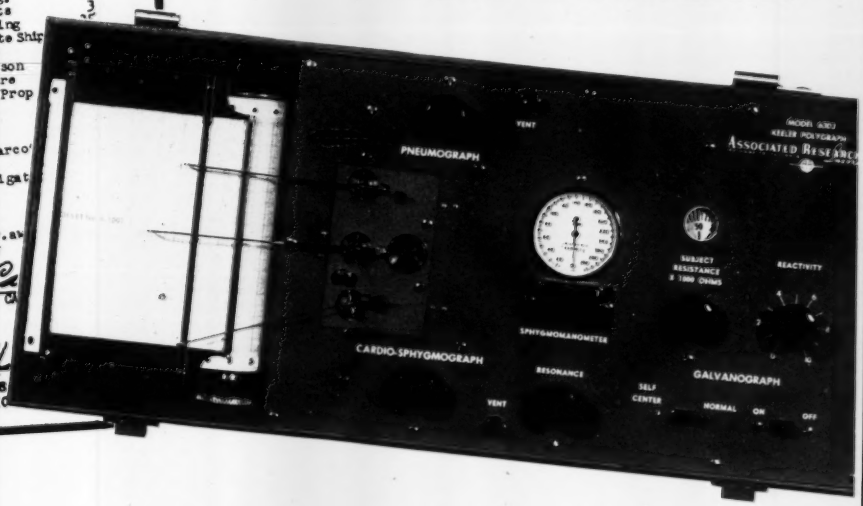
I hereby certify that the above Statement is true.

...Sidney H...
...CHIEF OF DETECTIVES LANS...
...CHIEF L. DETECTIVE...ING, MIC...

...Subscribed and Sworn to ...efore me this 17th day ...f October 1960.
...Mary A. Bloemmers...
...County, Expires Nov. 21, 1962

The RECORD of this KEELER Polygraph

343 Interrogations in Twenty-three Months!

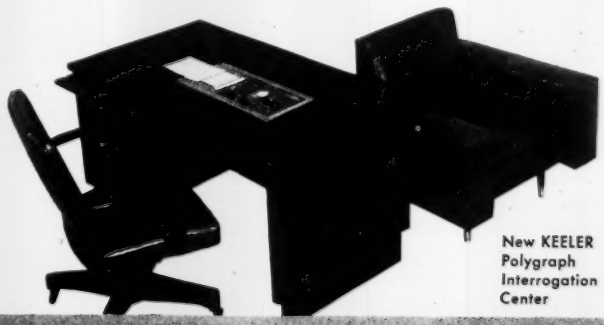


. . . is PROOF of Manpower Savings for YOU!

Many hundred, even thousands, of man hours are saved each year for progressive police departments with KEELER Polygraph Interrogations, such as those recorded by Detective Lieutenant Charles Carter.

His interrogations covered forty-six types of crimes, illustrating the wide range of investigations that are aided by use of the KEELER Polygraph. Records such as these prove that important man-hour savings are achieved with the polygraph in the solution of lesser crimes as well as in the more sensational cases.

If you would like more data on the polygraph and its application to your requirements, let us send you: The 1961 Edition of "The TRUTH", a manual giving actual case histories of polygraph lie detection.



New KEELER Polygraph Interrogation Center

6-35.10

KEELER Polygraph Div.
ASSOCIATED RESEARCH, INC.
3774 W. Belmont Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.

TEAR OFF and MAIL TODAY

Send me . . the "TRUTH", your new manual that gives actual case histories of polygraph lie detection and other information useful to law enforcement officers.

Name _____

Rank _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

KEELER POLYGRAPH

Edited by Paul B. Weston

When To Shoot

By Paul B. Weston

The classic question of just when to shoot involves legal questions, and the inherent hazard of teaching "combat" shooting. Just recently, the California Highway Patrol named their new combat training course "The Defensive Firing Course" to overcome any possible misconceptions that the bars have been lowered on when to shoot because of the combat overtones of this type of shooting.

It is difficult for any individual to read and understand the tremendous problem posed by the decision as to what constitutes the necessary use of force in the case of firearms. "Defensive" is a fine key word, but it may be too restrictive. Responsibility for using a weapon involves judgment in the evaluation of a situation, requiring the officer to weigh which of two solutions are the best for the problem facing him at the moment.

For this reason, the following problems and their development will be of interest to the individual police officer and to the firearms instructor. The reader may browse through the problems and the development and possibly bring the article on the job and discuss it with other policemen. The firearms instructor may find it worthwhile lecture material, and a splendid instrument for guiding a discussion group.

Does the criminal always have the "jump" on the officer?

Not necessarily, an alert policeman can detect minor changes or things "not quite right" with a situation and take precautionary action. However, the intent to kill formed by a criminal gives him a decided advantage over the policeman—the hoodlum knows what he is going to do, the policeman just suspects what his action might be.

How do law-abiding citizens feel about a policeman pointing a gun at them?

The same reaction as any normal individual: they don't like it. When superior officers receive complaints of this type they must take prompt action against the officer unless the officer can justify his action.

Address: Prof. Paul B. Weston, 4416 Ulysses Drive, Sacramento 25, California.

What are the circumstances surrounding the shooting of criminals by policemen in which the action was considered in accordance with law?

Points which should be brought out fall into the following general classification:

a. Shot while escaping or in flight from crime,
b. Fired upon or drew gun against officer or
c. Attacked officers by other felonious means.

How many officers were killed by acts of criminals in the past year?

Discuss the circumstances of each case with another officer.

What criticism could be leveled against an officer for having his revolver "ready"?

None at all. This is the key to defensive tactics by police officers. Readiness depends on the situation or circumstances and an order of ascendency is:

a. Nothing to impede drawing the gun—night stick in weak hand, strap of holster opened and gloves—if worn—removed;

b. Officer's hand on butt of revolver in proper grip and gun loosened in holster;

c. Revolver in hand, finger outside of trigger guard, hammer *not* cocked, muzzle about halfway between officer and suspect, or;

d. Action as dictated by situation.

Are offensive tactics by police officers falling into disuse?

Modern police officers have a philosophy based on what might be termed the facts of life:

How does the policeman know:

1. The fleeing man has committed a crime?
2. Is the man fleeing in fact the criminal who committed the crime?

→

Right—A survey of fifty police departments supplied POLICE with data from which this chart was prepared. From Los Angeles to New York, and from Milwaukee to Miami, the top executives of large and small police units forwarded information on their firearms training programs. Chief Weston and students at Sacramento State College compiled the data and planned a comprehensive model program based on prevailing practices.

POLICE COMBAT SHOOTING TRAINING PROGRAM

WEEK OF RECRUIT SCHOOL	LESSON NO.	LESSON TITLE	POSITION OF READINESS	FIRED: SINGLE ACTION	FIRED: DOUBLE ACTION	FIRED: SKIP LOADING	TARGET: BULLS EYE	TARGET: COMBAT (SILHOUETTE)	BASIC COURSE: SLOW FIRE	BASIC COURSE: TIME FIRE	BASIC COURSE: RAPID FIRE	ADVANCED COURSE: HIP 7 YDS.	POINT SHOULDER 15 YDS.	KNEELING 25 YDS.	SITTING 25 YDS.	POSITION AND BARRICADE 25 YDS. STRONG HAND	POSITION AND BARRICADE 25 YDS. WEAK HAND	RANGE BARRICADE 50 YDS. WEAK HAND	RANGE BARRICADE 50 YDS. STRONG HAND	SITTING 50 YDS.	PRONE 50 YDS.	PRONE 60 YDS.	SELECTIVE (ANY)	TOTALS
1	LECTURES	SAFETY, NOMENCLATURE ETC.																						
2	1	RANGE ORIENTATION		✓			✓		5															5
3	2	SLOW FIRE		✓		10	✓		20															30
3-4	3	SLOW AND TIME FIRE		✓		10	✓		10	20														40
4	4	TIME FIRE	"RAISE PISTOL" POSITION	✓		10		✓	10	10														50
							✓			20														
4-5	5	TIME AND RAPID FIRE		✓		10		✓		20	10													60
							✓				20													
5	6	RAPID FIRE		✓		10	✓				50													60
5-6	7	PRELIMINARY QUALIFICATION		✓			✓		20	20	20													60
6	8	COMBAT DIRECTED FIRE	"COMBAT READY" POSITION		✓			✓				30	30											60
6-7	9	COMBAT AIMED FIRE		✓	✓			✓				15	5											60
7	10	PRACTICAL PISTOL COURSE		✓	✓			✓				20	5	10	10	10	10							75
7-8	11	DRAWING THE REVOLVER			✓	10		✓				20	10	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	15		80
8	12	COMBAT READINESS		✓	✓	10		✓				20	10	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5		90
8-9	13	DOUBLE ACTION TRIGGER PRESSURE	"DRAW FROM HOLSTER"	✓	✓			✓				10		5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	90
9	14	COMBAT DOUBLE ACTION		✓	✓			✓				10		15	10	15	15							90
9-10	15	DOUBLE ACTION AND THE PRACTICAL PISTOL COURSE		✓	✓			✓				10		15	10	15	15	5	5	5	5	5		90
10	16	FINAL QUALIFICATION		✓	✓			✓				20	10	10	5	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	10	100
10-11	17	NIGHT SHOOTING	REPEAT COMBAT READY POSITION	✓	✓			✓				20		10		10	10	5	5	5	5	5		100
REGULARLY AFTER GRADUATION		RECURRING TRAINING					AS REQUIRED FOR QUALIFICATION					20	20					10	10	10	10	10		100
TOTALS						70			65	90	100	185	90	75	35	75	75	40	40	40	40	50	10	63
																							10	
																							40	1110

3. Is the store-keeper's cry of "hold-up" true, or is he wrongly describing a petty theft such as shop-lifting?
4. Is the fleeing burglar (with a six-foot, two-hundred pound silhouette) in reality only fourteen years of age and thus only a juvenile delinquent and not an escaping felon?
5. And who heals the trauma of a police officer when he finds he has killed a man fleeing the scene of a 65-cent burglary?

What are defensive tactics?

Overcoming hostile physical force to protect self or persons in company at time. A police officer is justified both legally and morally in using his firearm to overcome attacks with firearms or other felonious means. (The concept of self defense: defensive tactics are really the concept of self defense brought up to the level that a firearm is necessary force under appropriate circumstances.)

What is meant by "flash recognition" and target identification?

This is the key of "when to shoot." Through training, the ability to evaluate situations quickly and render correct judgments is heightened.

Why has there been greater approval of defensive rather than offensive tactics in recent years?

Modern policemen know that radio alarms, tele-types, wanted folders and like techniques will apprehend escaping felons and other fugitives and if these techniques get the wrong person it is an easy matter to correct the mistake, but bullets have a finality difficult to correct. ★★★

ALCOHOL TEST DISCUSSED

Michigan's chemical blood test law for drunk drivers, as it is now written, was generally lambasted today in a panel discussion before the Michigan Association of Municipal Judges.

Its chief claim to value, the speakers agreed, is that it "opened the door" to legislative recognition of chemical tests and the legal presumption that a .15 "alcoholic load" is evidence of inebriation.

Aside from that, the concensus was, arrest and conviction of drunk drivers has decreased; lesser charges have been substituted for "driving under the influence"; and that the procedures outlined in the law are "cumbersome" for all enforcement agencies and virtually impossible for some to follow.

On the panel, in order of their appearance, were Glenn M. Schultz, of Michigan State University's School of Police Administration; Chief James M. Slavin, of Kalamazoo, chairman of the traffic committee of the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police; Municipal Judge William C. Burke, of Battle Creek; and State Police Commissioner Joseph A. Childs.

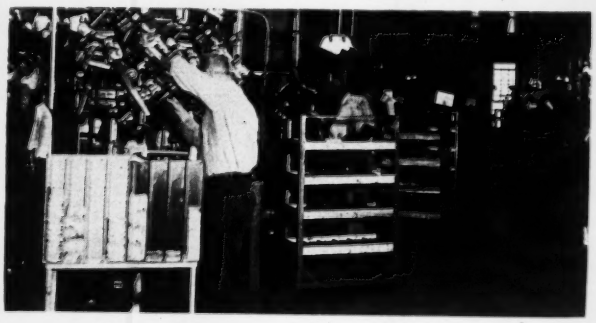
The two-day session is sponsored by the Michigan Association of Municipal Judges in cooperation with MSU's Highway Traffic Safety Center and Continuing Education Service.

Commending Michigan's judges for their concern with insuring the rights of the individual while not forgetting their responsibility to protect society from those who disregard traffic laws, Brady pointed out that the courts and enforcements agencies were both engaged in an educational process to improve driving behavior. ★★★

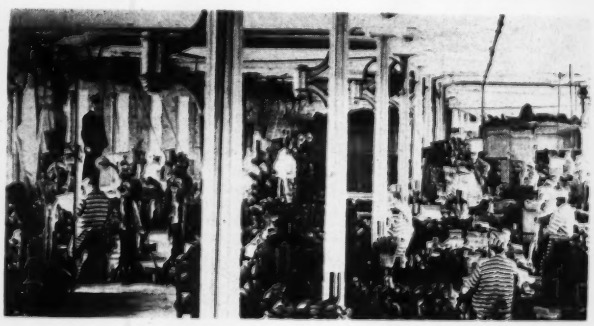
· · NOW and THEN · ·

View of South Park including lawns, isolation, hospital, visiting room, and greenhouse building of Stateville Prison, 1959.

Stateville prison shacks in early 1930's.



New shoe factory in Statevile prison, 1959.



Prison shoe factory in 1920's. . . . Photos courtesy of Joseph Ragen, formerly Warden, Stateville Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois . . .

ACADEMY FOR SCIENTIFIC INTERROGATION · TRUTH THROUGH SCIENCE

To establish and maintain a standard of ethics and professional qualifications

POLYGRAPH and INTERROGATION

An Instrumental Approach to Applicant Evaluation

By Carroll S. Price

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: *The author was an Instructor in Police Science at the University of Missouri from September 1956 to August 1958 when he accepted a similar position on the Police Science faculty at Long Beach State College. He received the Master's degree in education at the University of Missouri during the summer of 1958, and is now working toward the degree of Doctor of Public Administration in the law enforcement major at the University of Southern California.*

A member of the Missouri State Highway Patrol from 1952 until he came to the University of Missouri. Mr. Price served as law enforcement coordinator in Adult Education and Extension Service, university investigator, polygraph instructor and examiner, and assistant to the Director of Traffic Safety. For ten years, he was a member of the Missouri National Guard and was currently assigned as Investigations Officer with the 175th Military Police Battalion with the rank of Captain. He is a member of the American Academy of Polygraph Examiners, the Missouri Police Chiefs' Association, Associated Police Communications Officers, Inc., the Missouri Peace Officers' Association, the American Society of Criminology and Lambda Alpha Epsilon, National Police Honorary.

Address: Carroll S. Price, Assistant Professor of Police Science, Long Beach College, Long Beach, California.

In recent years we have witnessed an increase in concern in the area of personnel administration regarding the evaluation of applicant qualifications. Organizations have experienced many difficult incidents involving employees, many of whom should never have been brought into the company or agency in the first place. Somewhere along the line, the personnel system has proven inadequate, either in the selection process or during the probationary period. Some individuals with gross personality and character defects have been slipping past the normal screening devices that are set up by the personnel departments to identify and eliminate such individuals.

In the past these screening devices have consisted primarily of interviews, evaluation of application forms, background investigations, and psychological examinations. These devices have proven adequate in many instances, but have recently become somewhat insufficient because of the ever-increasing scope of the operation, greater security needs, and other factors. Frequently, the personnel office is faced with the problem of evaluating many more applicants than limited personnel and facilities will allow. Many personnel administrators have expressed their desire for some reliable method of evaluating candidates which will expedite the process.

The primary purpose of this paper is to outline one method of determining the individual's suitability for employment in terms of character, emotional stability, loyalty, honesty, and other traits of personality. In the past this subjective criteria has usually been determined (if it was determined) through extensive psychological evaluations conducted by a competent psychiatrist or psychologist. Such evaluations are of great value to the personnel administrator, but the fact that these highly educated and experiencd individuals are not available to every organization is a primary stimulus for this presentation. Another influencing factor is closely related to the limitations of the background investigation. Even though such investigations are essential in many applicant evaluations, they are expensive and time consuming. In some instances if applicants

are denied employment until the investigation is complete, several adverse results may occur: applicants may become discouraged and obtain employment elsewhere because of the delay, or, some other organization may make an acceptable offer of employment which is accepted. Background investigations do not always reveal vital information regarding personality defects because of the reluctance of persons, who are interviewed, to reveal such facts. Other limitations could also be pointed out.

I want to make it clear that the method of evaluation suggested here is not proposed as a substitute for the methods of evaluation mentioned above. Rather, this method could be used as a supplement to the psychological evaluation and the background investigation. Some agencies have used this technique for an initial evaluation of candidates, followed by a more thorough background check after employment (while the employee is still on probation).

The technique described in this paper involves the use of an instrument sometimes called a lie detector, a polygraph, or a deceptograph. Several acceptable instruments are now in use throughout the country. The two principal manufacturers of these devices are located in Chicago: The C. H. Stoelting Co. (Deceptograph) and Associated Research (Keeler Polygraph). Several other companies also manufacture "lie detectors," but many do not incorporate the three channel mechanism which records heart action, respiration and galvanic skin response. This is considered by many to be a minimum requirement for such instruments.

In applicant testing a polygraph could be of great value in indicating areas of excess emotion. A series of questions, such as those outlined below, could be asked during a deceptograph examination which might be quite revealing. During the past few months some research has been going on at Long Beach State College regarding the use of the lie detector in applicant screening. Some of the series of questions that are being evaluated are printed below. The interpretation of subject reactions are the sole responsibility of the polygraph examiner:

As was pointed out before, these questions are being used in a research project at Long Beach State College and their validity and usefulness has not been completely established. Some of the results look rather promising, however. It is becoming more apparent that a lie detector could be of value in indicating areas of excess emotion during applicant evaluation. A series of questions, such as those above, could be quite revealing when administered by a competent examiner. Some of the possibilities and

SCREENING TEST NUMBER 1 (General Questions Test) (Education and Experience.

1. Is your full name.....?
2. Did you go to school at.....?
3. Did you complete the requirements for the ..... degree (diploma)?
4. Did you ever cheat on an examination in school? (Control Question)
5. Were you previously employed by the ..... company (corporation, etc.)?
6. Have you ever been discharged from previous employment because of incompetence or misconduct?
7. Have you ever been a member of an organization dedicated to the overthrow of our government by force?
8. Have you answered all of these questions truthfully? (Control Question)

SCREENING TEST NUMBER 2 (General Questions Test) (Character and Personality)

1. Were you born in .....(Place) .....on .....(Date) .....?
2. Do you now live at .....?
3. Have you ever been arrested?
4. Have you ever been convicted of any criminal offense?
5. Have you ever been addicted to any drug?
6. Do you consume alcoholic beverages excessively?
7. Have you engaged in any homosexual activities during the past .....years?
8. Have you ever taken anything unlawfully from a previous employer? (Control Question—the examiner should ask this question of a particular organization where the subject has been employed for the best effect)
9. Have you answered all of these questions truthfully? (Control Question)

SCREENING TEST NUMBER 3 (Peak of Tension Test) (Area Prejudice Test)

1. Do you have any feelings of prejudice or discrimination against Caucasians?
2. Do you have any feelings of prejudice or discrimination against Indians?
3. Do you have any feelings of prejudice or discrimination against Mexicans?
4. Do you have any feelings of prejudice or discrimination against Negroes?
5. Do you have any feelings of prejudice or discrimination against Puerto Ricans?
6. Do you have any feelings of prejudice or discrimination against Orientals?
7. Do you have any feelings of prejudice or discrimination against Jews?
8. Do you have any feelings of prejudice or discrimination against Catholics?
9. Do you have any feelings of prejudice or discrimination against Protestants?

SCREENING TEST NUMBER 4 (Peak of Tension Test) (Degree Prejudice Test)

1. Do you generally have a feeling of uneasiness when around .....?
2. Would you have any reservations about inviting a prominent, well educated .....into your home for dinner?
3. Would you be opposed to being with a .....at an important public social event where you will be meeting friends?
4. Would you mind living next door to a.....?
5. Would you be opposed to working closely with a ..... for an extended period of time?
6. Would you resent sharing a room with a ..... for an extended period of time?
7. Would you be opposed to the marriage of your daughter or sisterto a .....?
8. Disregarding your present situation, would you have any reservations about marrying a .....yourself?

limitations of such a testing program are as follows:

Possibilities:

1. The test permits a quick, accurate verification of data supplied by the candidate on the application form.
2. It is possible to determine the presence of criminal activity in the applicant's background which has never been recorded by law enforcement agencies.
3. Character defects involving honesty, sexual deviation, truthfulness, excessive use of drugs or alcohol, excessive desire to gamble, loyalty, and other factors can be detected in most applicants.
4. Persons with a disqualifying background would be discouraged from applying for employment if the polygraph examination technique was made an integral part of the screening process, thus saving time, effort and expenses.
5. It is possible to determine the degree of racial prejudice and other adverse belief systems and attitudes present in an individual if such traits are important in the evaluation.
6. In sensitive positions, periodic examinations have proven to be useful in assisting employees to give greater attention to matters of integrity, honesty and loyalty.

Limitations:

1. The deceptograph examiner must be highly qualified with considerable training and education in psychology, physiology, sociology, techniques of polygraph operation, chart interpretation, interviewing, interrogation, etc. Not many such qualified individuals are yet available, though several competent schools throughout the country regularly graduate qualified examiners. There are some totally unqualified persons now giving examinations who should be barred from such malpractice.
2. Some may object to such a tech-

The IDENTI-KIT System of VISUAL IDENTIFICATION

Proved in the field by law enforcement agencies in the United States and foreign countries, the Identi-Kit System provides a full-face, eye-level line drawing likeness of any person in the world from a verbal description of a witness or victim.

Identi-Kit System composite pictures are easily transmitted by word or wire through a simple letter-number code on each component used to build the image.

Identi-Kit operators are qualified at no cost or obligation for interested departments either through our regular schools of instruction or the comprehensive Identi-Kit System correspondence course. Schools of instruction will be conducted in all areas where interest justifies. Ample field trial period provided free.

For complete information on the Identi-Kit System of Visual Identification, write Identi-Kit Division, Townsend Company, 805 S. Grand Avenue, Santa Ana, Calif.

IDENTI-KIT DIVISION
Santa Ana, California
Townsend Company
Established 1816 • Executive Offices, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania

nique on philosophical or moralistic grounds. Some may feel that this method is unfair because it reveals things about one's background that are personal and not for public notice. Since the polygraph records emotional change in such a way that the examinee has no control over the outcome, a candidate might object because of a feeling of invasion of personal and civil rights guaranteed by our constitution. One reaction to this objection would be a suggestion: a suggestion for the applicant to seek employment in less sensitive organizations which do not require polygraph examinations as a part of the screening process.

3. The initial cost of the instrument, the examination room, and the expense of training a qualified examiner have also been mentioned as limitations. Acceptable instruments, such as those mentioned above, sell for variable amounts between one and two thousand dollars in our present economy. Would-be examiners can obtain training in most instances for approximately five hundred to one thousand dollars in a course lasting from two to four months. Agencies usually find, however, that the initial cost is saved many times over in a relatively short period of operation. (Several firms have reported saving thousands of dollars in one year's time where the lie detector examination was made a regular requirement of employment.)
4. Some individuals cannot be examined by the instrumental detection of deception technique because of physiological or psychological conditions. This is relatively a small per cent of the population, however. Increased examiner competence will reduce the possibility of error in this respect.
5. Some applicants might object to the examination on the grounds that embarrassing facts about their past, even though irrelevant to the employing organization, might leak out and get into the wrong hands. Careful administration of such examinations and the resulting records would reduce this possibility.

It should be obvious by now that we are dealing with an evaluation technique which is capable of determining far more about a person who applies for employment than could be determined in any other way. Considerable skill is required on the part of the examiner in conducting the pre-test interview, formulating the questions, conducting the examination, interpreting the charts, determining the significance of emotional responses and conducting the post-test interrogation. This factor has led many experts in this field to express their opinions that of the total effectiveness of the examination, 90% rests on the competence of the examiner.

The examination itself basically consists of three main phases. The first phase is the pre-test interview where the examinee is conditioned, psychologically, for the test. The mechanics of the test are explained and the individual is carefully evaluated, both mentally and physically to determine his fitness. The questions to be asked are discussed with the subject during the pre-test interview, to determine incidental relationships which might be emotion producing, and to ascertain other relevant factors which the examinee desired to explain.

The second phase of the examination consists of the actual mechanical administration of the polygraph examination. Usually a preliminary control technique, such as a card control test, is administered to determine the individual's reaction pattern. (No two individuals react in the same way.) A series of general questions, such as those outlined above, are then asked in separate tests. A control question is an integral part of each series of questions or tests.

Should the response to any question match or exceed the response to the control question, it becomes a starting point for the post-test interrogation. This third phase of the examination is designed to elucidate reasons for reactions to relevant questions. Responses that are not satisfactorily explained may result in an intense background investigation in a specific area before employment is offered.

It should be emphasized at this point that the polygraph examination is entirely voluntary on the part of the examinee. Without his full cooperation it would be impossible to conduct the examination and obtain reliable results. The examination should be administered in quiet, comfortable surroundings with minimum distraction for the best results. Only the examiner and examinee should be present in the room during the examination. One possible exception to this rule would be when the applicant is female and the examiner a male. Another woman should observe this examination, but not participate, to minimize the possibility of charges of compromise being brought against the examiner.

An attempt was made here to describe a good, reliable, humane, technique of evaluating applicants. This method should also bring a greater degree of objectivity to this process. It should be remembered, however, that this is only another personnel tool which seems to have some promise of assisting the personnel administrator with his important role of selecting the best candidate for the job. More research is needed in regard to this detection of deception technique, and some type of organization is needed whereby such research findings can be pooled, analyzed, correlated, and integrated. More and better training schools are needed which instill not only the basic concepts of deceptograph testing, but also emphasize the many subjective and qualitative aspects of instrument evaluation. ★★★

The Death Penalty

By Walter A. Lunden

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author observes that in the past five years, wide-spread agitation has arisen about the death penalty in the United States and in England. The recent case of C. Chessman in California witnessed serious attempts to abolish capital punishment to the point where international complications became involved. In the following series of two articles, Professor Lunden presents a penetrating report on the death penalty which includes information on legal executions in the United States, together with certain facts about homicides. The report is statistical and factual without presenting value judgments. The material is based upon a report which he prepared as Chairman of the Governor's Committee on Penal Affairs in Iowa, for the Board of Control of State Institutions.*

IN primitive societies a "man-slayer" (murderer) was killed by the "avenger of blood," a member of the victim's family. The death penalty or capital punishment was, therefore, carried out under a system of family justice or vengeance in which the state took no part. Among the Teutonic tribes of Europe a murderer's family could be forced to pay a certain amount to the victim's family in proportion to the rank of the individual. In the 18th Century English courts were empowered to substitute deportation to Penal Colonies in place of execution. By the end of the century capital punishment was used for a wide number of crimes. Because of the indiscriminate application of the law individuals began to question the use of the death penalty except for capital crimes. Some of the extreme advocates maintained that society had no right to take the life of an offender under any circumstances. With the rise of the Humanitarian movement in the 19th century groups and organizations favored the total abolishment of capital punishment.

Most of the arguments against capital punishment fall into six main reasons.

1. *Religious;* The death penalty by its suddenness deprives the offender of time for repentance and opportunity for salvation.

2. *Medical and psychological;* Any person who commits murder is non-rational or insane and, therefore, not responsible for his acts.

3. *Legal;* The death penalty is final and cannot be altered. There is great risk that an innocent person may be put to death.

4. *Social;* The death penalty is used in such a small number of cases that it does not deter others from committing crimes.

Address: Prof. Walter A. Lunden, Dept. of Economics and Sociology, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

5. *Moral;* Capital punishment makes reformation and restitution impossible.

6. *Cultural Determinism.* Because of the culture in which a person lives determines how he shall act, he is not responsible for his own action. In reality society is to blame for what a man does.

In opposition to these reasons those who hold to the continuance of the death penalty maintain that society must defend itself against those who disregard the life of others. Society punishes the murderer to make certain that such actions shall always be considered abhorrent to all men. Without the death penalty no one would know whether a capital crime were "good or bad." It is based on the right of social defense for the common good.

Any attempt to interpret the use or the non-use of the death penalty must first deal with the larger question of punishment. Why does a court condemn or sentence an offender? Why does the court administer punishment? In other words, why do we have punishment? The answer to these questions, in so far as they can be answered, must be explained in the very nature of society.

In reality the court or the judge is but the objectification of the long time thinking or ethical impulses of a people or a community. The court or judge in pronouncing sentence does individually what the people want collectivelyy. In reality, the court does what the legislature has ordered which in turn is what the people deem sound practice. In reality, the court dispenses the "Justice" which the community has created. The penal theory of a court is, therefore, but the essence of the people's sanctions, approvals and disapprovals. These in time become the law which is a social force supported by the emotional and ethical convictions. Herbert Spencer indicated that law, is the "hardened form of custom" which "formulates the rule of the dead over the living."

What then is the theory of punishment which lies behind the thinking of the people? As a primary consideration it should be made clear that when a people are confronted with a threat to security by the commission of a crime they act first and then attempt to find a reason later which arises from past experiences. The English jurist Sir James Stephen stated that "criminals should be hated, that the punishment inflicted upon them should be so contrived as to give expression to that hatred." When therefore a judge pronounces a sentence on an offender he is striking back at one who has disturbed the emotional and ethical senses of a people. Above and be-

yond this "striking back" against the offender lies a considerable amount of confusion as to why society punishes the wrong doer. Furthermore, it appears that at present, penal policy has reached a cross-road and the direction from this point is not clearly defined.

In the past courts have punished offenders because the community has demanded "retribution" or "retaliation" without any further consideration. A crime represents or is an act of aggression which is met with counter aggression—punishment of some type. There appears to be no reasoned theory behind this counter aggression except that of instinctive impulse to danger. Some authorities have considered punishment as having a deterrent influence upon other possible offenders. A man was punished, not for his crime, but to prevent others from doing the same thing. The court, therefore, looked to the future and not to the past deeds of the offender. Quite another principle of punishment follows from the idea of containment i.e., the offender is an outlaw who must be kept from harming others. The man who has his tongue cut out can no longer deceive others and the thief who has his arm cut away can not put a hand into another man's pocket.

The real issue in present day penal theory arises from more recent developments which flow from the ideas of humanitarian rehabilitation. In other words men are punished or imprisoned in order to remake them and not because of vengeance, deterrence or containment. Rehabilitation assumes that the offender must be treated by some kind of pyschology or social surgery, (therapy), in such a manner as to develop or reorganize the better part of his personality. Hence, a man is sentenced to prison for the same reason that others are sent to hospitals or to be treated for a psychological or social ailment.

Just how much of the theory of rehabilitation the general public will accept as an adequate substitute for punishment remains to be seen. Some have assumed that any amount of rehabilitation flies in the face of reality because, "a leopard cannot change his spots" and "out of a pig's ear you cannot make a silk purse." Again, rehabilitation may be a part of present day wishful thinking which stems from the environmental explanation of anti-social behaviour. Again, rehabilitation is but another form of "friendly" or moral persuasion which may be too ideal for our fragmented society. No amount of moral influence will change the nature of "a snake" or "a wild beast." Furthermore, rehabilitation implies that men are basically good and that there are no "real bad men." In answer to all efforts of rehabilitation the hard cold voice of experience says, "two-thirds of all the men in prison and two-thirds of those sentenced each year have been there before. They are what they are and you cannot change them."

Whether "friendly" persuasion, psychological or social surgery will be accepted as ways of dealing with offenders on the part of the community depends on many factors. The residues of past judgments or the long time sentiments of a people cannot be disregarded without serious objections. Speakers at conferences may explain rehabilitation and the listeners may tactily agree but when the same people are confronted with the realities of a serious crime in a community, well phrased speeches disappear into thin air and the deep rooted sentiments arise to take over decisions.

Whether the humanitarian nature of rehabilitation or "friendly" persuasion will gain or lose ground depends on how much criminality a society or community will stand or tolerate before it reaches a saturation point. If rehabilitation can prove its worth by reducing crime and recidivism without destroying social solidarity, experience may give it a "hearing" in court. However, it should be made clear that the most advanced ideas in rehabilitation have not dared to break with tradition based on retaliation. Some of the most "enlightened" criminal codes in Europe in the past half century have never been enacted. Retributive justice or retaliation is deeply imbedded in morals and customs which maintains a "wage" should be paid for normal or good conduct and for anti-social behaviour. It does appear that society has set barriers to rehabilitative programs beyond which men may not go without breaking the solidarity and stability which hold a community together. Whatever justice the courts may dispense in the future will no doubt be tempered by the iron rod of "wages."

This very brief analysis of the death penalty and factors associated with it makes no attempt to suggest policy in the administration of criminal justice. Here it should be made clear that if capital punishment were abolished by organized groups inside or outside legislative halls the fundamental problems of criminal justice will not be resolved. Society is still confronted with the basic issue of what to do with the serious offender, the outlaw or the criminal. If the death penalty is abolished those who advocate abolishment may take their ease forgetting that the offender must remain in prison for life or a given number of years. In twenty years an inmate may have died a "thousand deaths." Behind the walls of a prison the murderer becomes a "Nobody." Biologically and physically he may be alive but socially he is "dead." Those who advocate the abolishment of the death penalty would do well to come to grips with the real issue of what happens to men beyond and behind the gates and the walls of every prison in the nation.

HOW MANY PERSONS HAVE BEEN EXECUTED IN THE UNITED STATES?

In the thirty years from 1930 to 1959 a total of 3,666 persons have been executed in the respective states or an average of 122 each year. Of the total executed 3,635

HOW MANY PERSONS HAVE BEEN EXECUTED IN THE RESPECTIVE STATES FROM 1930 TO 1959?
Number of Executions by states and method used, 1930-59

ELECTROCUTION	
State	Number
Georgia	352
New York	319
Texas	268
Ohio	165
Florida	158
So. Carolina	154
Pennsylvania	149
Louisiana	131
Alabama	130
Arkansas	109
Kentucky	102
Tennessee	92
Illinois	88
Virginia	86
New Jersey	71
Oklahoma	54
District of Columbia	40
Indiana	40
West Virginia	40
Massachusetts	27
Connecticut	20
Nebraska	4
Vermont	4
So. Dakota	1
Total	2,604

LETHAL GAS	
State	Number
California	262
No. Carolina	262
Mississippi	144
Maryland	67
Missouri	58
Colorado	41
Arizona	34
Nevada	27
Oregon	18
New Mexico	7
Wyoming	6
Total	926

HANGING	
State	Number
Washington	45
Iowa	16
Kansas	10
Montana	6
Idaho	3
New Hampshire	1
Total	81

Delaware	12	1930 to 1957
Federal	31	
Utah	12	SHOOTING OR HANGING
Total	55	

have been men and 31 have been women. For the same period of time the Army and the Air Force have executed 159 men. The Navy has had no executions since 1842.

HOW MANY STATES HAVE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

In 1959 of the total 48 states, 41 and the District of Columbia have capital punishment and seven do not. The following states have abolished the death penalty.

Michigan in 1847
Rhode Island in 1852
Wisconsin in 1853
Maine in 1878
Minnesota in 1911
North Dakota in 1915
Delaware in 1958

In Michigan the death penalty may be used for treason, in North Dakota for treason and murder by a lifer, and in Rhode Island for murder by a lifer.

HOW ARE CONDEMNED PERSONS PUT TO DEATH

By electrocution in twenty-three and the District of Columbia.

By lethal gas in eleven states.

By hanging in six states.

By choice, hanging or shooting in one state.

Ten states have at some time abolished the death penalty and then later restored it.

In some states the restoration of capital punishment came as a result of the increase in crime after World War I. The restoration of the death penalty in Iowa in 1878 may serve as an example of how ideas on punishment

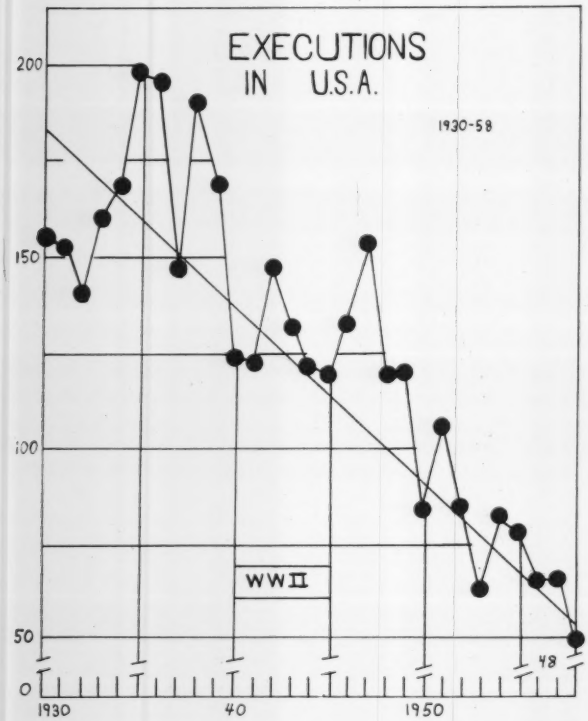
STATE	DATE ABOLISHED	RESTORED DATE
Iowa	1872	1878
Maine	1876	1883
Kansas	1887	1935
Colorado	1897	1901
Washington	1913	1919
Oregon	1914	1920
South Dakota	1915	1939
Tennessee	1916	1917
Arizona	1916	1918
Missouri	1917	1919

change. In 1872 the Iowa Legislature abolished capital punishment after a hanging in Des Moines which elicited sympathy for the condemned man. A few years later in 1876-77 crimes of violence increased in the state. On July 21, 1873, the James brothers robbed the Rock Island train near Adair, Iowa, killing the engineer. In addition some of the families of legislators and friends had been the victims of certain crimes. In 1878 a bill was introduced into the General Assembly to restore capital punishment. In the closing hours of the session the House voted 57 to 35 and the Senate 30 to 16 to restore capital

WHAT CRIMES DID THE 3,666 PERSONS EXECUTED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1930 TO 1959 COMMIT?

CRIME	NUMBER
Murder	3 179
Rape	426
Armed Robbery	22
Kidnapping	16
Burglary	11
Espionage	8(a)
Aggravated Assault	4
Total	3,666

a) Six in 1942 and two in 1953.



punishment. The *Ottumwa Democrat* wrote after the passage of the bill as follows:

"No longer will murderers lure their victims from Missouri to Iowa hoping thus to escape hanging. The good people of the state will breathe easier and fewer of them will have their skulls split open this year than there were last." (Annals of Iowa)

The British Royal Commission on Capital Punishment, 1949-53, reported as follows:

The reason for the restoration of capital punishment is "always the same, something happens which arouses popular feeling; probably quite irrationally, and the legislatures rush into imposing the death penalty." (8896)

HOW OLD WERE THE CONDEMNED PERSONS AT THE TIME OF EXECUTION?

In 1959 the median age of the 49 persons executed was 33.8 years. Of 660 persons executed from 1947 to 1952 the median age was 28.9 years.

AGE OF 660 PERSONS EXECUTED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1947 TO 1952

AGE	NUMBER
15-19	36
20-24	170
25-29	161
30-34	97
35-44	126
45-54	53
55 over	17
Total	660

The median age of the white persons was 32 years and 27.4 for non-white persons.

WHAT WAS THE RACIAL BACKGROUND OF THE 3,666 EXECUTED PERSONS?

White	1635 or 45 percent
Non-white	2013 or 55 percent

Racial background by crimes:

Crime	White		Non-white	
	Number	percent	Number	percent
Murder	1,578	49.7	1,601	50.3
Rape	42	9.9	384	90.1
Others	33	54.1	28	45.9
Total	1,653	45.1	2,013	54.9

HOW MUCH TIME ELAPSED BETWEEN THE DATE OF THE SENTENCE IN COURT AND THE EXECUTION?

The delay in time from the sentence to the actual execution has caused concern in recent years. Delays have been due to the nature of the judicial process in the United States. After sentence the delay may be due to request for a new trial, appeals to a higher court or to a stay of execution by a court or the chief executive. Where delays have occurred it has been in the interest of the condemned persons.

In 1959 of the 164 persons (162 men and 2 women) waiting execution there had been a delay of more than 5 years in eight cases. The time lapse in the C. Chessman case was about 12 years.

TIME BETWEEN SENTENCE AND EXECUTION OF 227 CONDEMNED PERSONS EXECUTED IN 1956-1959

TIME BETWEEN SENTENCE AND EXECUTION IN MONTHS	NUMBER
3 or less	24
4 to 6	14
7 to 12	67
13 to 18	43
19 to 24	27
25 to 36	26
37 to 48	11
49 or more	15
Total	227

In spite of the increase in population and the advance in the number of crimes, executions have decreased rapidly in the United States in the past three decades. The table and the chart show the annual number of executions from 1930 to 1959 which does not include executions in the armed forces. After the highest number of 199 in 1935 during the Great Depression the annual number fell sharply after 1939. There was a further decline during the war years of 1944 to 1945, after which the number increased to 153 in 1947. From this number the annual count has decreased to the lowest number of 48 in 1958.

PERSONS EXECUTED UNDER CIVIL AUTHORITY
IN THE UNITED STATES, 1930 TO 1959

Year	Number	Year	Number
1930	155	1946	131
1931	153	1947	153
1932	140	1948	119
1933	160	1949	119
1934	168	1950	82
1935	199	1951	105
1936	195	1952	83
1937	147	1953	62
1938	190	1954	81
1939	159	1955	76
1940	124	1956	65
1941	123	1957	65
1942	147	1958	48
1943	131	1959	49
1944	120	Total	3,666
1945	117	Average	122

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The second in this series of two articles will appear in the next issue of POLICE.* ★★★

JAYCEES SPONSOR LITE-A-BIKE

Members of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce this May will launch a nationwide bicycle safety program designed to reduce the annual number of traffic deaths and injuries among children riding bicycles.

Morgan Doughton, Jaycee president, said 4,000 chapters throughout the country have been urged to participate in the national "Lite-a-Bike" safety campaign.

The program calls for each chapter to stage a community "Bicycle Rodeo" during which youngsters will have their bicycles inspected for mechanical safety, go through a riding test course and have their bikes marked with reflective tape to make them brightly visible in headlights at dusk or in darkness.

Following the rodeos, chapters will provide facilities throughout the summer where each bike-riding youngster in a community may have his bicycle inspected without charge and receive tape markings that reflect automobile headlights at night and enable motorists to see bicycles as far away as 2,500 feet.

"More than 400 youngsters are killed on bicycles each year and 30,000 are injured," Doughton said. "The bicycle safety program of the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce is designed to reduce this annual toll."

The Jaycee program has three major elements, Doughton explained. First is the inspection for mechanical defects that might cause accidents. Such inspections are conducted by the Jaycees with the assistance of local police officials. Youngsters are urged to have defects corrected as soon as possible.

"The test riding course section is designed to attract youngsters to participate in the program by offering competition and a test of their riding skills," Dougton said. "It also enables us to impress on them the necessity of oberving safe riding practices at all times."

Finally, the use of reflective tape markings gives youngsters an extra margin of safety at night, Doughton said.

"Children trust drivers to avoid running them down," he said. "Unfortunately, most youngsters fail to realize that drivers often cannot see them easily at night. The reflective tape markings reflect headlight beams to enable a driver to make out a bicyclist ahead in the dark."

The "Lite-a-Bike" program will continue throughout the bicycling season, Doughton said. Chapters will provide facilities so that youngsters who are unable to participate in community Bicycle Rodeos later can have their bikes inspected and marked with reflective tape without charge.

PRIDE OF SERVICE EMBLEMS

See our complete line of CUSTOM made police emblems. We design and manufacture rings, name badges, sharp shooting medals, trophies, plaques, stars, lapel pins, tie clasps. Prices in reason, free design service and estimates.

Write, wire or call.

INSIGNIA Jewelry Manufacturing Co.

611 E. Monroe St., P. O. Box 374, Springfield, Illinois
DEPT. PM-4

HISTORY OF THE JAYCEES

THE U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce had its inception in the Herculaneum Dancing Club of St. Louis, Mo., organized by Henry Giessenbier to boost the social standing of its members and encourage social dancing as a recreation. On Oct. 13, 1915, the organization broadened its objectives to encourage young men to take a more active interest in civic affairs, and it was reformed as the Young Men's Progressive Civic Association.

The YMPCA's first backer was Clarence C. Howard, president of what was to become the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. He encouraged the young men and obtained an old art museum for their first headquarters. The group changed its name again, this time calling itself Junior Citizens. It is from this name that the familiar "Jaycee" derived.

During World War I, the Jaycees formed Company L of the 138th Infantry Regiment under the command of Dwight Davis, later to become assistant secretary of war and donor of the Davis Cup tennis trophy.

Giessenbier, who had served with the Jaycee company during the war, had spent his post-war years contacting other cities with young businessmen's groups and spreading the idea of Junior Chambers. He and Howard were instrumental in gathering a caucus of representatives from 29 cities in St. Louis in January 1920, to form a national body.

During the 20's and 30's, the U. S. Junior Chamber grew in size and scope of activities. Until 1935, jaycee headquarters shifted yearly to the hometown of the incumbent president. At that time a headquarters was established in St. Louis. In 1938, it was shifted to Chicago and in 1947 it was moved to its present location in Tulsa, the $750,000 War Memorial Building honoring Jaycee dead.

The Police, The Press and Public Relations

By Ron LaCouture

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: *The author received the Bachelor of Science degree in General Law Enforcement Administration with a minor in Managerial Psychology from Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.; and the Associate of Arts degree in Pre-Law with a minor in Criminal Psychology from Wilmington College, Wilmington, N.C. His professional career in the law enforcement field has included service as a Criminal Investigator in the U. S. Armed Services; Deputy Sheriff in Mackinac County, Mich.; Municipal Police Officer in Framingham, Mass.; Plant Protection Officer, General Motors Corp., Framingham; and as Chief of Police, Mackinac Island State Park Police, Michigan.*

Professor LaCouture is a member of the IACP and a member of its 1960 Public Relations Committee; the American Judicature Society; the American Society of Criminology; the Society for the Advancement of Management; and a guest member of the Public Relations Association of Michigan; member of the Florida Police Chiefs Assoc.; Public Relations and Education Training Committees of the IACP; member of the Oral Interview Board of the Tampa Police Dept.; member of the American Society of Industrial Security; and is presently enrolled at Stetson Univ. College, of Law, St. Petersburg, Florida. He is presently under contract with Charles C Thomas, Publisher, for a book under the title, POLICING A RESORT COMMUNITY.

There follows the first in a series of three articles on the critical subject of The Police, the Press and Public Relations. The second article in this series will appear in the next issue of POLICE.

"It is not the badge that makes the officer, it is the man."
—LA GUARDIA

THERE has not been a great deal written on the subject of Press and Public Relations with the Police; nor for that fact on the subject of "What does the Public expect from its Policemen?" Unfortunately, public thinking has been influenced and considerably distorted by the highly coloured material found in popular fiction, magazine and newspaper articles, movies and television. The information contained in this paper is being presented to the reader from a viewpoint of not only the press and public, but from the police administrators viewpoint also.

It is the purpose of this paper to present to the reader, a description of the problems in Press and Public relations in regards to a modern police department, and also offer some suggestions for the police administrator and the men under his command in attempting to better his relations with the public in general.

Address: Prof. Ron LaCouture, Chairman, Department of Police Administration and Public Safety, St. Petersburg Junior College, St. Petersburg 10, Florida.

THE PUBLIC ATTITUDE

"The evil that men do lives after them.
The good is oft interred with their bones."

Unfortunately today, there are many people who regard a policeman as an enemy whose friendship is to be spurned. This is particularly true in certain neighborhoods where to refer to a man as a "cop," is to slander him. This is one of the tragedies of life today and has in no small manner contributed to the wave of lawlessness and delinquency that has overrun the country. It is a serious thing, and no greater contribution can be made to the cause of law enforcement than to help change this viewpoint.

That law breakers should view the police as enemies is natural. The habitual offender is an enemy of society and is waging warfare continually against the arm of authority. But there are many people numbered with the orderly members of society who have a similar distrust of our police.

Someone once said, "the less people see of you the better they like you." It is the peculiar misfortune of the policeman that he can't take himself out of circulation and thereby recapture the public favour. His job is involved in mixing into peoples affairs in one way or other. He cannot pull a disappearing act. He has to be on the street so that order can be maintained. It is hard to make friends when you are looking into their affairs.

There was a time, and not so long ago, when a man might reasonably expect to go through life without ever getting involved with the law. The comparatively simple conditions of life made it possible. If a man avoided getting drunk and stayed close to home, there was little he did that concerned a policeman. Of course, in those days the policeman managed to keep busy by arresting men for working in their gardens or riding bicycles on the Lord's day. Otherwise, it took a robbery or a murder to bring the police out in public.

Today things are different. Our generation is supposed to be progressive. To make up for lost time the legislatures have worked at a mad pace to force the new civilization upon us. Our Puritan ancestors might have been narrow minded and intolerant and their laws might appear brutal and foolish, but the mania for passing laws still persists

and the police officer is expected to enforce them.

It has gotten to such a point that the best intentioned citizen now has a hard time to go thru a single day without violating some law, or ordinance, or rule of some department. More than ever before man is confronted by the omnipresent policeman. In such a world the problem of enjoying the public good will is not an easy one for the police.

THE PUBLIC INTEREST

"If the public interest does not require that he be found Guilty and is better served by a finding of Not Guilty, then find him Not Guilty."

—Chief Justice Bolster, Dec.
Boston, Massachusetts

In one of our largest American cities the regulations provide that "policemen are to arrest all persons guilty of violating any law or ordinance for the suppression of crimes of offenses." Such a regulation prescribes the course the policeman must follow quite drastically, and leaves little to the police officer's discretion. If rigidly followed it would result in overcrowding the police stations and court houses.

The Boston Police Department regulations are more literal (to show an example) and permit a certain latitude to an officer in the exercise of his discretion. Rule 34 Section 20 provides: "A member of the force who has occasion to call attention of a person to the fact that he is violating a law, ordinance, or regulation, should inform the person civilly that his act is unlawful, and if practicable should explain the reason."[1]

The clear intimation from this language is that the decision to make an arrest lies in the sound discretion of the officer. And it is fortunate that the regulation is so drafted. While there is usually a sound basis for nearly every law, there are certain circumstances under which a prosecution appears ludicrous.

Unfortunately there is a notorious tendency for policemen to feel that any sort of complaint by a citizen compels an arrest, some even carry this into the routine job of enforcing moving traffic violations. Not only is this wrong but the officer who proceeds to do this is not only hurting himself but the department as well.

What I am trying to put across is that policemen should always remember that their business is not to arrest people. The power of arrest is a mere incident in their business and it is to be exercised with care and caution. The policeman's primary concern is to promote public order by seeing that the laws are obeyed. This is his principal function.

A good rule for the police officer to follow I believe, is when in a quandary, to consider the public interest and remember that the public interest, especially where a minor violation is involved, is generally better served by helping a well disposed citizen maintain a good record than by dragging him in to court and embittering him.

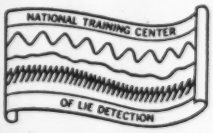
Special Announcement to all Polygraph Examiners

Work-Conference on Latest Developments in Lie Detection

At San Francisco

Saturday, August 19 through Monday, August 21, 1961

Write — today — for conference bulletin.



Cleve Backster Richard O. Arther

National Training Center of Lie Detection
57 West 57th Street
New York 19, N. Y.
PLaza 5-5241

THE POLICE OFFICERS INTEREST AND ATTITUDE

"Great nations are far more likely to be destroyed because of corruption from within than threats from without. The strength of this nation is, in the last analysis, in the character of our people.[2]

The policeman's job is hazardous. Few go through their careers without suffering physical injury at some time. Handling obstreperous drunks accounts for perhaps most of the injuries. But danger lurks for the patrolman in the most unexpected places. He may go into a house to quell a disturbance, a maniac may be on a rampage; he may come upon men in the act of committing a serious offense; and he may become involved in the gunplay of hoodlums.

Whatever the situation may be his duty prescribes that he see it through with firmness and decision. In these situations the public interest requires that the malefactors be subdued and placed under arrest.

Fortunately for our policeman the major portion of his work is of a more routine nature. It may be equally exciting and interesting, but it is not hazardous. However in all of these situations the policeman must be a diplomat, a lawyer and to a certain extent a judge.

The policeman is an important person in our complex civilization. There is a popular superstition that he is concerned with criminals and has little else to do. But this

is far from the truth. Law Enforcement is only a part of his job. He is principally concerned with handling people, and most of them are good people. How he handles this job does much to determine his worth as an officer.

The policeman is not very well understood or appreciated. He is the butt of satire and ridicule: most people assume that he is illiterate and ignorant. To such people, all an officer needs to qualify for his job is a strong physique, a fair amount of courage, and a knowledge of the street directory. People who harbor such illusions are bound to misunderstand the policeman. And it is unfortunate, for police officers are an important part of society's machinery as a whole. They are a necessary part of the basic social institutions, or rather I should say a needed influence to the social institutions.

Why is he necessary you say? Because the law enforcement officer, an agent of society itself, is the only safeguard whereby people can live together in peace and security.[3]

I realize that in a large measure, police must share the responsibility of having created an atmosphere of disrespect for the police. Consider the motorcycle officer who must enforce the law many times arbitrarily. How many friends does he recruit for the cause of authority? If only the officers would learn to handle the traffic offenders with care. These men must pay fines, vote and occasionally sit on juries. Again I must say that many policemen have a mistaken idea about their duty. They think they must arrest everyone they find violating a law, or give a ticket to in cases of moving violations.

"A change of attitude toward the motorist especially is long overdue. If we are to obtain aid from him in the cause of traffic safety, a change must come soon or we fight a hopeless cause."[4]

On the other side of the picture, as opposite those officers who we may call "misfits," there stands the host of officials and officers who conduct themselves with dignity and respect. They have a capacity for the exercise of common sense, and for being courteous and obliging. It is the peculiar misfortune of the police that the stupidity and venality of these "misfits," has served to distort the true picture of the great work they are doing. The multitude of desperate and dangerous characters annually rounded up by them bespeaks their industry. And the fact that conditions generally in the United States are peaceful and orderly as compared with the rest of the world testifies to their efficiency. But there can be no question that they can be improved. Before this can be achieved it is important that Mr. Citizen and Mr. Policeman understand each other better. Unless they work together the cause of law enforcement suffers. Backed by a sound and healthy public opinion our policeman can be a most valuable public servant.

This I feel will begin to grow when the individual officers begin to take pride in their uniform and work. I have shown what can happen to public relations part of the Police Department when they have indifferent officers drawing pay from them. The whole department loses in whatever prestige they may already have.

Does employee indifference make that much of a difference? Let me show you.

A specific line of business was surveyed to determine the reasons why customers were lost. Here are the results of that survey.

1 per cent loss of customers due to death.
3 per cent loss of customers due to moving out of area.
5 per cent loss of customers due to friendship arrangement.
9 per cent loss of customers due to competition.
14 per cent loss of customers due to dissatisfaction with the product.
68 per cent loss of customers due to employee indifference.

Take a good look at these figures.

Put your finger on the one that you think an employee should be concerned with.

That's the 68 per cent figure, the one due to employee indifference.[5]

REFERENCES

1 Boston Police Department: *Rules and Regulations of the Boston Police Department*. Boston, City of Boston Printing Dept. 1941, p. 121.

2 Craven, Donald Joseph: Law Enforcement and Public Opinion. *Journal of Criminal Law Criminology and Police Science, XLIX*:377, Dec. 1958.

3 Dudycha, George J.: *Psychology for Law Enforcement Officers*. Springfield, Thomas, 1955, p. 130.

4 Ellis, Lewis: Police-Motorist Mutual Understanding Essential, *The Chieftain, V*:15, Spring, 1958.

5 Carn, Eugene: *How to Make the Most of Your Job*. New York, Coward McCann, Inc., 1956. p. 57. ★★★

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND FAIR TRIAL

There is no conflict between freedom of the press and the right to a fair trial, according to Jacob Scher, professor at the Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University.

The former chief counsel of the House Subcommittee on Government Information contends that the constitutional right to a public trial meant that publicity was to insure a fair trial.

"The charge that the courts are 'handcuffing' the police is just not true," Scher said in a report prepared for presentation at the Third Annual Short Course for Newsmen in Crime News Analysis and Reporting held March 20 through 25 at the Northwestern University Law School under joint auspices with the journalism school.

"The newsman today is handcuffed by lack of his rights as a representative of the public," Scher said. "A great part of the tendency these days to damn the newspaperman can be attributed to the fact that the newsman doesn't know his own rights."

"It's going to be the newsman's job to educate himself and the public officials of this nation as to his rights as a public representative," Scher said.

Scher said that the argument of some attorneys that justice can only be attained in the "sacrosanct" courtroom closed to electronic and photographic reporting is "to deny the essential nature of the Sixth Amendment's provisions for a public trial." ★★★

Curfews: Valuable or Worthless?

By Ben Solomon

NOTE: *Mr. Solomon has served as Editor of* YOUTH LEADERS DIGEST *since 1938, publication that is now in its 23rd year. He is the author of* LEADERSHIP OF YOUTH, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY — PRACTICAL PREVENTION, *and* THE PROBLEM BOY. *He has been a member of the staff of Teachers College at Columbia University and in the School of Education at New York University. He has served as a guest lecturer in over 100 colleges in the United States, Canada and European countries and as a consultant to the New York City Board of Education and the Juvenile Aid Bureau of the New York City Police Department.*

THE PROBLEM

With vandalism and juvenile delinquency on the continuous increase, and in the belief that children on the loose out at night at all hours are one of the causative factors in this regard, city officials have recently been taking another look at the value and effectiveness of curfew laws. It is felt that if these youngsters can be kept at home after dark where they belong they will have less chance of getting into trouble and of making trouble for others.

Curfews in general are as old as history. Originally a curfew was a signal, usually the tolling of a bell at a fixed hour, requiring the inhabitants of a community to put out their lights and fires and go to bed. This was an enforced regulation during the Middle Ages in Europe and originated as a precaution against fire. Through the centuries the curfew still survives in various parts of the world and for various purposes. In the United States it has been a means of announcing the lateness of the hour, a warning to minors to go indoors or as a police measure against the nocturnal continuance of drinking at bars, congregating at places of entertainment or, during wartime, as a means of conserving coal, oil, and other materials necessary to war and as a precaution against air raids. The curfew might also be used to clear the streets as a protection against sabotage and underground activities and for various other reasons, social, military and domestic.

Today a curfew ordinance generally is a local law making it unlawful for a child under a certain age to remain on the streets or in designated forbidden places between certain hours at night and in the morning.

The values and general effectiveness of curfew laws in combatting delinquency or in reducing vandalism have been discussed in this country all the way back into the early 1800s and is just as unsettled a question today as it was 100 years ago. Many hundreds of cities, towns, counties, and larger areas have placed curfews on the lawbooks and almost as many have given them up as useless or not worth enforcing or impossible to enforce. Yet some police officers today claim that they really are a help in accomplishing the purposes for which they were created.

Some officials consider curfews appropriate for keeping children at home nights, while lawyers debate their constitutionality. Some policemen look to the curfew as a legal safeguard for questioning juveniles who may be loitering or wandering the streets after dark while many others detest the curfew as a nursemaid's job and claim it is without value.

Mrs. John D. Townsend, writing in "The North American Review" on the values of "Curfews for City Children," December, 1896, comments that "The curfew ordinance places responsibility where it belongs, on the parents." But Winifred Buck in an article of rebuttal in the same magazine in 1897, analyzing the values of curfews, declares that "I cannot believe that if the curfew were enforced it would lessen the crime among children. No law can keep them at home and a curfew would be just another law for them to exercise their ingenuity in breaking."

In December, 1943, Kathryn H. Welch, of the then Social Service Division of the Children's Bureau in Washington, D. C., in her article "The Curfew—Is It a Desirable Measure?" lists many reasons why the curfew will NOT prevent undesirable activities by children, but "may even promote them in some instances."

CURFEW HOURS

Curfew hours after which youngsters are not supposed to be on the streets vary all the way from 8 P. M. for children under 12 to midnight for youth under 18. Ten P. M. is the most generally used curfew hour. Some cities have it one hour earlier in the wintertime. Other cities move the curfew hour back a half hour to a full hour on Friday and Saturday nights, and others require girls to be in a half hour to one hour earlier than the regular curfew hour.

EXCEPTIONS

Here's where we run into lots of trouble because of many and various exceptions. Nearly all curfews are canceled if the youngster is accompanied by parent, guardian, or other adult, or if he has written permission from his parents or guardian or the chief of police, or if he is employed and going to and from his

Address: Mr. Ben Solomon, Youth Service, Inc., Putnam Valley, New York.

work, or if he is going to or from a supervised school, church, recreational, or other legal and accepted activity. And there are other exceptions. A police officer finds it a most difficult job trying to keep up with the exceptions.

POLICE PROCEDURE

Generally when a police officer finds a minor violating the curfew ordinance he takes his name and address and of his parents or guardian and instructs the minor to go straight home. The information is forwarded to the juvenile aid bureau or the juvenile officers of the police department and a written or telephoned notice is mailed or delivered by non-uniformed police to the parents advising of the violation and instructing the parent or guardian to come to the station house to discuss the situation. In other cases the youth is either taken home or to the police station, but he is not detained any longer than it requires to notify the parent to come and take him home. Then again the following day a police officer, out of uniform, might call upon the parent for discussion of the situation, especially to advise the parent of his responsibility in the matter. In some cities, on the first offense, parents are notified in writing when their children violate the curfew laws and are either visited by a police officer out of uniform for discussion and warning or are instructed to talk with the officer at the station house. On the second offense, the magistrate is also notified, and he summons the parents to a formal hearing. If an out-of-town youngster violates the curfew, the police notify the chief of police of the youngster's home town, with a request that he notify and talk with the boy or girl's parents.

In some suspicious cases a youngster can be arrested without a warrant and penalties may vary from referring the youngster to the juvenile court or fines for the child or the parents or no penalties at all. Lack of cooperation from parents, especially after a second offense, may bring down penalties of fines from $5 to $250 and jail sentences from 5 days to 90. In the Philadelphia curfew, the fine for an OPERATOR of an establishment or an employee may vary from $25 to $300, together with imprisonment up to 30 days.

VALUES: ARE CURFEWS ANY GOOD?

- Some police officials and others say that they have very definite value, that they do help to decrease delinquency and vandalism.
- Police Commissioner Thomas J. Gibbons of Philadelphia states that "Police enforcement of the curfew in Philadelphia is steadily increasing. This enforcement has been accepted by all members of the police department as a portion of their regular police duties. I believe the curfew is of real value. Not as a cure-all for juvenile delinquency but as a police technique in limiting opportunity and excessive leisure time. It also points up the direct responsibility of parents to know and control their children's whereabouts and activities."
- Other claims for the curfew state that a county curfew or a statewide curfew is far superior to any city curfew because it helps solve the very important border problem. (See Disadvantages)

Of course the curfew ordinance, like any other, is of very little value IF NOT ENFORCED. On the other hand, if an honest attempt is made to enforce it, it can produce some real values.

- It focuses public and parental attention on keeping their children at home.
- Many parents, especially in Philadelphia and in other cities, have expressed gratitude to the police for this help.
- It gives police another legal way of working on this problem, another method of warning parents to do a better job with their children.
- It is particularly valuable if operators of youngsters' hangouts, poolrooms, dance halls, candy stores, dine-and-dance joints, hamburger joints, all-night eating places, and similar establishments send their minors home at the curfew hour.
- It limits the temptation and opportunity to get into trouble, especially after dark.
- It is especially helpful to all the officers of a police department, not only the juvenile officers. Officers in patrol cars, patrolwomen out of uniform also interrogate youngsters and can bring them to the station house, especially under suspicious circumstances.
- In Philadelphia alone 404 arrests resulted in 1955 through this procedure, 445 in 1956, and 266 arrests in 1957.
- Many crimes have been cleared through bringing in youngsters out after the curfew hour and interrogating them at the station house.
- It eliminates the corner gangs and hangout groups.
- It is especially valuable against that type of parents who knowingly permit minors out after dark.
- Many police chiefs believe that the general laws and the penal laws are not enough to be effective. Such laws hold that minors must do something more than just being out after dark before they can be picked up.
- A curfew can clear the streets of youngsters if that is wanted. This is especially valuable at emergency or special times.

DISADVANTAGES— CURFEWS DON'T WORK

For every police chief, policeman, city official or other person professionally interested in the delinquency problem, who claims that curfews are valuable in reducing delinquency or vandalism there is probably a score of others who disagree with him (and this is a very conservative statement). Here is but

a partial list of all the reasons given by officials who have tried curfews in their communities,—why they have discontinued them, why curfews have become a dead letter, why they are unenforceable—in short, why they don't accomplish the purpose for which they were created.

- The curfew is UNCONSTITUTIONAL. The California Court of Appeals, Third District, decided February 8, 1957, that "The conclusion appears inescapable that the ordinance in question is invalid and unconstitutional.
- There are TOO MANY EXCEPTIONS and police officers find it very difficult to know when and how to apply them.
- Delinquency surveys in various areas have proven that most juvenile crime occurs IN DAYLIGHT HOURS and early evening, generally from 4 to 10 p. m. Most vandalism occurs during daylight hours, especially on weekends. Eighty-six per cent of delinquency and vandalism occur BEFORE 9 P. M. Getting youngsters off the streets after this hour won't materially affect this problem.
- Youth-serving agencies, churches, schools, community citizen groups and a long list of other agencies have so many evening affairs that it is IMPRACTICAL (maybe impossible) for any police department or individual police officer to know what is going on each evening.
- The record shows that over 3,000 cities, towns, counties and states have had curfews, and nearly all of them are DEAD LETTERS.
- Curfews are easy to circumvent, which in turn reduces respect for law and calls upon the ingenuity of youngsters to evade it.
- It will INCREASE ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES INDOORS and drive youngsters into places worse than the streets.
- It will send many youngsters OVER THE BORDER (city, town or state) beyond the jurisdiction of the curfew. Not even a state-wide curfew can prevent this.
- Those who need the curfew most, for whom it was created, will CIRCUMVENT it, and those who don't need it will be PENALIZED by its use.
- Police dislike it because it is a NURSEMAID'S JOB, a nuisance, and very often places them in embarrassing and difficult situations.
- Police cannot determine GIRLS' AGES.
- It is another PROHIBITION, another "Thou shalt not."
- In densely populated areas (especially big cities) it will require MORE POLICE to begin to do this job.
- Officers must rely on SNAP JUDGMENTS whether the youngster is lying or not.
- It is a NEGATIVE approach and solves no basic problem.
- Most police officials and other law enforcement professionals claim that the curfew is not needed to allow a police officer to interrogate a youngster out after dark. The GENERAL LAWS and the PENAL LAWS are enough for this purpose.
- Officers cannot possibly know about HOME PARTIES, unofficial events.
- Curfews tend to relieve parents of THEIR RESPONSIBILITY by placing it in police hands.
- The BORDER problem is insurmountable. Every city, village, town, county, state has a boundary line, where the curfew jurisdiction ends, and it is easy for the youngster to cross that boundary line, where there are no curfews. In this automotive age this is a serious obstacle blocking proper enforcement of curfew laws.
- Many PARENTS DO NOT WANT the curfew enforced.
- The problem of enforcement is much greater than the results JUSTIFY.
- Curfews will promote MORE INDOOR HANGOUTS of the wrong kind.
- Will police officers stop and investigate all AUTOS after the curfew hour? Palpably this is impractical.
- If the officer sends or takes a youngster home and the parents

HAVE ENHANCED
SUCCESSFUL CAREERS
THROUGH THIS UNIQUE
DELEHANTY COURSE
of

Advanced Professional Training

Study at Home in Spare Time!

"POLICE PRACTICE, PROCEDURE AND SCIENCE"

The Established Proven Way

- ✓ *To Prepare for* **PROMOTIONAL EXAMS**
- ✓ *To Increase Your* **TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE**
- ✓ *To Improve Your* **PRACTICAL EFFICIENCY**
- ✓ *To Develop Your* **ADMINISTRATIVE SKILLS**

Nationally recognized authorities on Police matters . . . as well as thousands of Delehanty graduates . . . agree that our course is the only professional home study program that covers all law enforcement subjects thoroughly and accurately. You are assured that as a Delehanty student you will have the close personal supervision of competent experienced instructors and realize the maximum benefit from your training.

12 INTERESTING LESSONS
Test questions with each lesson are rated and returned to you with model answers.

2 WRITTEN TRIAL EXAMS
Rated and returned with individual comments and constructive criticism by experienced Police examiners.

Moderate Fee Payable As Training Progresses
You set your own study pace and may take up to 2 years for completion.

Ask Your Superior Officer!
Send for Full Information and Detailed Outline of Course.
Ask for Booklet P-18

DELEHANTY
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
115 EAST 15 STREET, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

OVER 85% *of N.Y.C. Police Officers are Delehanty Trained!*

are not home and the door locked, what then?

- What curfew hours will be used for VACATION days?
- Jailing, educating, fining parents HASN'T WORKED in the past. Why will it work because of curfews?
- If a boy or girl runs will the officer CHASE him or her?
- A youngster with a written note from his parents to attend a legal evening affair (school, church or other) might be there for only FIVE MINUTES and in various other illegitimate activities the rest of the evening. The parental note will hardly cover this situation, and a boy or girl is in the clear as far as the curfew is concerned.
- Curfews or any other laws CANNOT LEGISLATE RESPONSIBILITY into irresponsible parents.
- Parents are considerably disturbed if their children are stopped and questioned by the police while in uniform.
- Parents want to RETAIN THE RIGHT of determining how late their children are to stay out and don't want the police to do it for
- If parents are fined or jailed because their children disobeyed them and stayed out after curfew hours, the TENSION AND "CLIMATE" of that home is materially worsened. This negative result of curfew enforcement is hardly desirable. The cure might be much worse than the disease.
- There are many sections of the penal laws in most states which law enforcement officers can use in lieu of curfew ordinances (for instance, in New York State) under the penal law,—Sec. 43, penalties for acts for which no punishment is expressly prescribed —Sec. 483, endangering life or health of a child—Sec. 494, punishment of parents or guardians for contributing to the delinquency of children—Sec. 720, disorderly conduct—Sec. 2092, unlawful assembly, and also the Children's Court Act—Sec. 2, Subdivision 2, definition of a delinquent child. Every state has similar laws which enable an officer to interrogate a youngster out after dark.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Curfew Violations: Philadelphia Police Department, Thomas J. Gibbons, Commissioner.

Curfew Regulations: Council of the City of Philadelphia, Room 494, City Hall, Philadelphia.

Report of Juvenile Delinquency Study Committee to Legislative Council: State of Arizona, December, 1954. State House, Phoenix, Ariz.

Annual Report, Juvenile Court for the State of Connecticut, 1953: State House, Hartford, Conn.

Curfew Laws from Florida Children's Commission: 59A Caldwell Bldg., Tallahassee, Fla.

A Study of Curfew Ordinances: New York State Youth Commission, 66 Beaver St., Albany, N. Y. ★★★

First row, left to right: Chief F. L. Scott, Sarasota; Lt. Ed Ivey, Capt. S. M. Hilliard, Capt. H. C. Smith, St. Petersburg; Chief Willis Booth, Chairman of Tampa Bay Assoc. of Chiefs of Police (TABACP), Clearwater; Capt. C. J. Gallagher, Madeira Beach; Lt. F. Curran, St. Petersburg Beach; Chief W. G. Jopson, Gulfport; Chief E. W. Purdy, St. Petersburg; Chief C. T. Wetmore, Largo. Middle row, left to right: Chief B. D. Samuel, Temple Terrace; Chief E. B. Leibe, Safety Harbor; Chief H. B. Wilkison, Bradenton; Inspector H. W. Barney, Tampa; Capt. W. G. Tipton, St. Petersburg; Chief Ronald LaCouture, St. Petersburg Junior College; Chief Leo Brooker, 2nd Vice-President of Florida Police Chiefs Assoc. (FPCA), Lakeland; Chief Gene Marshall, Treasure Island; Capt. C. S. Kent, Lakeland. Top row, left to right: Inspector O. C. Bevnon, Tampa; Inspector J. F. Tolson, President of Florida Peace Officers Assoc. (FPOA), Lakeland, Chief A. L. Redman, Sgt. Jim Holden, Palmetto; Lt. Wm. N. Menser, Connecticut; Chief Russell N. Stoaks, Belleaire; Deputy Chief W. B. Mackey, Secretary of Tampa Bay Assoc. of Chiefs of Police (TBACP), Clearwater. Not present for photo was Chief I. W. Dribben, St. Petersburg Beach.

CHIEFS ATTEND COLLEGE

Twenty-five members of the Tampa Bay Association of Chiefs of Police were guests of St. Petersburg Junior College for their monthly luncheon meeting in March.

The purpose of the meeting was to better acquaint the police chiefs of neighboring municipalities with the college facilities.

Dr. M. M. Bennett, president of the college, outlined the two unique police programs offered by the college: a two-year program leading to an Associate in Arts degree in police administration and public safety; and the Florida Police Institute which offers seminars for law enforcement personnel in Florida.

Among the special guests were Chief Willis Booth of the Clearwater Police Department who emphasized the great need for such programs in the State of Florida, and Dr. Donald J. Tolle, Dean of Instruction of St. Petersburg Junior College, and Dr. Robert H. Sheehan, advisor to The Florida Police Institute.

Hosting the luncheon meeting was Ronald A. LaCouture, Chairman of the Police Administration and Public Safety Department and Director of the Florida Police Institute.

SPECIAL AGENTS SECTION

Edited by John Richelieu Davis

The Role of Law Enforcement in Civil Defense

By Leon Weaver

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: *Mr. Weaver has served in various Government positions dealing with industrial disaster control and defense. He was Chief of Instruction, of the O.C.D.M. Staff College. He also served as Emergency Planning Consultant in the O.C.D.M. Industry Office, and as special lecturer and curriculum advisor for O.C.D.M. Industry Defense Courses. He has served major U.S. companies in a consulting capacity on industrial disaster control and defense plans. He has the degree Ph.D., University of Illinois.*

THE law enforcement officer historically has been heavily involved in disaster and other emergency situations. Since World War II, and particularly in the last decade, the profession has been heavily involved in planning for civil defense measures in the event of enemy attack. While these developments are well known to ranking police personnel, and particularly to those who have served in civil defense assignments at various levels of government, a brief recapitulation of these developments may be of interest to the general reader of police professional literature.

In an era of multi-megaton weapons and intercontinental ballistic missiles, civil defense must be predicated on an assumption that, while security cannot be provided for everybody under such grim conditions, a relative sort of security can be provided for some—enough to make the difference between survival and non-survival as a nation—if there is sufficient and realistic advance preparation. Law enforcement under emergency conditions is an essential ingredient in those plans and much to say that successful implementation of many other parts of such plans will turn on the police officer's degree of success or lack of success in the law enforcement aspects of such plans.

Address: Professor Leon Weaver, School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

Under warning or post-attack conditions the historic police functions, such as protection of life and property, law enforcement, crime prevention, and traffic control, would take on new dimensions and would be carried out under difficult conditions for which there are only limited guides available in our experience. Evacuations or other movements of populations would lay heavy demands on law enforcement organizations. Possibilities of crime and temptations for it would increase. Social organization would be subject to many additional stresses and strains. These conditions, if not subject to police and other social controls, could deteriorate into serious morale situations, approaching panic proportions at various times and places. Bear in mind that the problem is not just law enforcement in areas in which people are living under survival conditions, or moving people out of heavily populated centers, but also of enforcement of the law in areas into which large population movements have gone, with all that that implies in terms of overtaxed facilities, increasing tensions between various groups in the community, and the like.

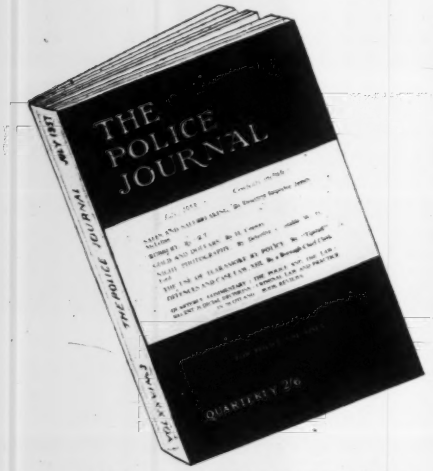
Many will ask: In the face of such a grim prospect, is there anything that can be done to prepare for it and cope with it? The answer seems to lie in starting early enough to make advance plans and preparations, and translating these into an emergency capability by provision for augmentation of existing police resources and by special training.

The dimensions and directions which such advance plans and preparations take can be indicated by briefly reviewing the guidance provided for state and local police planning by the National Plan for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization, as developed by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization and promulgated by President Eisenhower. This Plan is a statement of principles, requirements, responsibilities, and broad courses of action. Among other things, it establishes the respective roles of the Federal, state, and local governments, and also of private organizations and individuals. In addition, it provides guidance to law enforcement officials at all levels of government in the form of annexes: Annex 12, Directed Movement; Annex 16, Maintenance of Law and Order; and Annex 22, Explosive Ordinance Reconnaissance.

Annex 12, Directed Movement, is concerned with traffic control. Typical subject matter treated includes: evacuation movements; post-attack recovery movements; guidance of essential civilian and military traf-

THE SERVICE JOURNAL OF THE

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH POLICE



POLICE JOURNAL

This famous quarterly review helps you to keep pace with modern developments in police technique, helps you to learn from the experience of others, and keeps you up to date with those legal matters which directly affect police work. The majority of its contents are written by serving Police Officers, the remainder being contributed by police surgeons, professors of forensic science, and lecturers on criminal law.

HERE'S VALUE! Every quarterly issue contains over 100 pages with fully illustrated text dealing with all aspects of British Police work. Features include: A Review of current police affairs; Comments on the Relations between the Police and the Public; Recent Law Cases affecting the Police; Accounts of Serious Crimes describing the Police Procedure, written by Officers engaged in the Cases, illustrated by photographs; Articles on Crime Detection, New Methods of Finger Printing, New Photographic Apparatus, Wireless, etc.; Articles on Traffic Control, Police Car Patrols, etc.; Articles on Overseas Crimes, written by Officers engaged in the Cases.

ACT NOW MAIL THIS FORM WITHOUT DELAY

ORDER FORM

To: Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60th St., Chicago 37, Illinois.

Please enter my subscription immediately to the POLICE JOURNAL for 1 Year commencing with the current issue. Cost $2.50 for four issues.

☐ Payment Enclosed. ☐ Bill Me.

Name..... Rank.....

Address.....

City..... Zone..... State.....

fic for emergency operations; and control of ingress to and egress from contaminated areas.

Annex 16, Maintenance of Law and Order, discusses such matters as general police administration and operations; emergency highway traffic control; security and protection of vital facilities and resources; enforcement of economic stabilization measures; and explosive ordnance reconnaissance.

Annex 22, Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance, provides guidance for the detection, location, investigation, verification, marking, identification, and reporting of unexploded ordnance and the initial evacuation of personnel. Police responsibility does not extend to actual disposal of military explosive ordnance, that being a military responsibility. Under this program the Department of Defense proposes to train 30,000 regular full-time police officers (10 per cent of existing forces) in the police responsibilities in this field.

Copies of the National Plan and its annexes may be obtained from state or local civil defense directors, and also from the Superintendent of Documents.

Representatives of the law enforcement profession, speaking on behalf of their various organizations, have participated in advisory committees assisting the Federal Government in the development of these plans. Similar participation has taken place in the development of the civil defense plans of state and local governments. It is predictable that increasingly in the future the subject matter of these these plans will increasingly find their way into the training curricula and day-to-day duties of law enforcement officers at all levels. ★★★

SOUTHWESTERN LAW ENFORCEMENT INSTITUTE

The urgent need for professionalized law enforcement, manifested in startling crime statistics each year, prompted the Southwestern Legal Foundation to incorporate training for law officers in its educational program.

This need culminated in establishment of the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute in 1957 – a program designed to complement training afforded in police department recruit training schools.

While the Institute was designed to serve law enforcement agencies in the southwestern states, primarily, its facilities have been extended nation-wide. At one program, representatives from the states of Arkansas, California, Colorado, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma and Texas were in attendance.

To further insure the success of the Institute, the Foundation has named an Advisory Board composed of persons of prominence and proven ability who will not only make recommendations regarding the educational needs of the law enforcement agencies, but who can arouse community support for good law enforcement as well. Under the leadership of this Board, citizens of the local community will recognize that in order to enjoy their constitutional rights, freedom and dignity, there must be specialized training for law officers who protect those rights.

I A A I
International Association of Arson Investigators

Physical Evidence in Arson Investigations

By Dan Econ

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: *Dan Econ is a Special Agent with the Mutual Investigation Bureau, Chicago, Illinois. Formerly, he was a supervisor with the Ford Motor Company's Plant Protection Section, Dearborn, Michigan. During World War II, he was Commanding Officer and Chief Investigator of the Army's Third Military Police Criminal Investigation Detachment with service in England, Paris, France and the Continental United States. He received his B. S. in Police Administration at the Michigan State University and his LL.B. at Boston University School of Law. He has lectured in Arson Seminars at Purdue University and University of Michigan.*

This outline is presented with the expectations that it will help investigators employ a systematic sequence in the search for, as well as the recognition, collection and preservation of evidence.

I. General Information

A. Elements of Arson

1. Fire
   a. Must be a burning; more than mere discoloration; destruction of fibers
   b. Distinguish from Attempt to Burn
2. Incendiary origin
   a. Shows the criminal intent; maliciousness
   b. Corpus delicti
      (1) Burning occurred
      (2) Burning must be the result of a criminal agency
      (3) Person must be responsible for the criminal agency
3. Accused must be connected with the commission of the crime

B. Physical Evidence

1. Definition: Material which serves to reveal the person, thing or agency which caused the criminal act.
2. Importance
   a. It may convict a suspect without the necessity of a confession
   b. Confessions need to be corroborated. Physical evidence stands alone, judged only by its value. Example: the theory of "exclusive opportunity and circumstantial evidence"
   c. Recognize the value of physical evidence, as it is observed at the scene, as well as limitations of physical evidence
      (1) Evidence from an unprotected scene—its value and limitations
      (2) Circumstantial evidence compared with direct evidence
3. Relevancy
   a. Evidence must be pertinent or have a bearing to the case in question in order for it to be legally admissible
   b. Example: Container discovered at the home of the suspect must be the one used to carry the flammables used to set the fire at the suspect's place of business
4. Fire, as the destroyer of evidence
   a. Evidence is not destroyed; fire merely changes the form of evidence
   b. Investigator's problem is to recognize the evidence in its changed form

C. Essential points

1. Requirements for a good investigation
   a. Persistence
      (1) Thoroughness and attention to details
      (2) Scrutinize small and inconsequential details
      (3) Eliminate the guess work in determining the cause of the fire
      (4) Record or note your findings while at the scene
   b. Reliance upon the firefighters
      (1) To recognize things or objects that may be evidence
      (2) Protect evidence as well as the scene, until the arrival of the investigator
      (3) Avoid unnecessary handling evidence
      (4) Corroborate their recognition of the evidence
      (5) Record and note their actions and observations
      (6) Overhaul carefully
2. General functions of the investigator
   a. To recognize evidence—Examples:
      (1) Containers
      (2) Flammables—use of
         (a) liquids
         (b) volatiles
      (3) Ignitors
      (4) Devices or contrivances
         (a) Mechanical
         (b) Electrical
         (c) Chemical
      (5) Peculiar burnings to parts of the building or contents that have the characteristics of incendiary origin
   b. Handling evidence
      (1) Photographs—with diagram
      (2) Sketch of the scene
      (3) Collect, mark and label
      (4) Preserve and pack
      (5) Maintain chain of custody
      (6) Coordinate with the laboratory on the examination examination of samples

II. Sources from Which the Investigator May Recognize Evidence

A. Firefighters

1. At the fire station
   a. Time of alarm
   b. How received
   c. Who reported fire—who discovered fire
2. Observations made approaching the fire
   a. Weather
      (1) Conditions—dry or wet
      (2) Wind—velocity and direction
      (3) Air temperature
      (4) Relative humidity—absence of rain
      (5) Nature and condition of any vegetation surrounding the building
   b. Persons; vehicles, at or leaving the fire scene
      (1) Make positive identification; when possible have police make it
      (2) If unable to identify, make mental note of person's or automobile's description
   c. Type of building
      (1) Size
      (2) Type of occupancy
      (3) Construction
   d. Appearance of flames
      (1) Size, intensity; area of spread
      (2) Color; blue flames may indicate burning of gas
      (3) Flames with little or no smoke indicate good combustion of the burning materials
   e. Smoke
      (1) White smoke associated with burning of vegetable compounds
      (2) Yellow or brown smoke associated with burning of cellulose base products
      (3) Black smoke associated with burning of petroleum base products. If such burning products are not part of the burning building or contents, then this may be an indication of a set fire.
3. Things to observe from exterior of building
   a. Occupants
      (1) How dressed
      (2) Their behavior
   b. Fire-setters will shield their actions by:
      (1) Pulling down the window shades
      (2) Obstruct view by placing signs and merchandise in front of window
   c. Security of the building
      (1) Outside doors and windows
      (a) Were they closed and locked or merely closed
      (b) Determine who has keys for the doors
      (c) Evidence of forced entry
      (d) Determine where and how firefighters entered building
4. Interior observations
   a. Pin-point location of the blaze
   b. Check the size of the blaze when fire first discovered
   c. Check the ventilation on the building
      (1) Natural ventilation and drafts
      (2) Those created by the fire-setter
         (a) Holes in walls and ceilings
         (b) Doors and windows allowed to stay open or "propped" open
   d. Check on difficulties encountered by the fire-fighters in extinguishing the blaze
   e. When you discover devices be prepared to take action to protect them
   f. Separate fires
      (1) One may observe such evidence in his examination of the ruins
      (2) Such evidence may be gathered from observations made by the firefighters or even the discoverer of the discoverer of the fire
   g. Odors and fumes
      (1) Odors may be significant of the type material burning
      (2) Every fire fighter and fire investigator should become familiar with the odors emitted by the various flammables
      (3) A combustible material that has been soaked with a flammable liquid may have the characteristic odor of the flammable even after the fire is extinguished
      (4) Fumes; present a danger if you can smell them
      (5) Fumes indicate a high saturation of a flammable or volatile liquid in the area

B. The discoverer of the fire

1. He is an important witness because:
   a. He may have observed how the fire originated
   b. He may be able to report where the fire originated or where the fire was located at its inception
   c. He may be able to describe the direction of spread of the fire
   d. An analysis of his observations may enable one to locate physical evidence when you search the fire scene
   e. He may have opportunity and motive to set the fire
2. Many cases on record where the fire discoverer turned out to be the firesetter

C. Insurance sources

1. The insurance agent
   a. Policy information
      (1) May show overinsurance
      (2) New or recent coverage—may indicate motive for fire
      (3) Should disclose other interested party such as a mortgagee
   b. Check representations made by the insured to the agent; those made before the fire as well as those made after the fire
2. The adjuster
   a. The insured will usually make certain representations to the adjuster. These should be checked for truthfulness
   b. The adjuster should develop documentary evidence of values for the building and contents. They should be verified
3. The salvor
   a. May be able to give evidence of shortages or missing articles, resulting from his physical inventory
   b. He may be used advantageously to detect the presence of foreign objects while inventorying

III. Causes of Fire—Natural—Accidental—Deliberate

A. Overcoming the presumption that fire is accidental

1. Any evidence of incendiarism will rebut it
2. Exclusion of the natural and accidental possibilities may rebut the presumption

B. Eliminating the accidental and natural causes of the fire

1. Heating and cooking equipment—coal fired, electrically

heated, gas fired, oil fired
   a. Isolate the equipment and check condition of each
   b. Check working order and previous mal-functions
   c. Same check on chimneys and flues
   d. Combustibles that are stored or left near such objects
2. Hot ashes; coals
3. Rubbish; trash
4. The electric services
   a. Check for any misuse of the electric equipment
   b. Check location and circumstances pertaining to use of each electric appliance
   c. Was the wiring faulty
   d. Trace the wiring condition, particularly near the point of fire origin
   e. Check condition of fuses
5. Check misuse or improper storing of flammable liquids
6. Check misuse of flammable liquid appliances such as lamps, torches and salamanders
7. Torches, welding and cutting
   a. Locate their position in the debris
   b. Examine their condition and check on previous mal-functions
8. Thawing pipes
   a. Check to determine if there was compliance with the ordinance
   b. Regardless of ordinance; were reasonable safety precautions taken
   c. Check area of thawing operation for evidence or fire origin
9. Sparks from machinery; friction
10. Sparks from outside sources
11. Explosions
   a. Gas
      (1) Lighter than air gas
         (a) Room will fill from the top
         (b) Walls blow out from top
      (2) Heavier than air gas
         (a) Room fills from the bottom
         (b) Explosion low in room; walls blow out from bottom
   b. Chemical—dynamite—high explosives
      (1) Crater characteristics
      (2) Shredding effect on the affected materials
      (3) Should be able to locate evidence of the fuse
12. Spontaneous ignition
   a. Susceptible materials
      (1) Hay and grain
      (2) Oil and paint soaked cloth
   b. The right atmospheric condition
13. Lightning
   a. Ascertain if, and when there was a thunderstorm in the area
   b. Usually strikes high places
   c. May have effect of shattering a wall
   d. May magnetize metals
14. Animals
   a. Animals have an inherent fear for fire
   b. Rats nibbling on matches as a cause of fire is not accepted
15. Action of the sun
   a. The prism effect—need ideal conditions
   b. Check exact location of sun at the time of day fire occurred, to determine if ideal conditions were possible
   c. Bubbles in window glass or bottles
16. Smoking; cigarette, cigar, pipe
17. Children and matches

IV. Tracing the Origin of the Fire

A. Behavior of fire

1. Heat and fire rises and naturally travels upward
2. The lateral movement is slow; must consider nearby combustibles
3. Drafts and direction of the wind must be considered
4. Must consider where burning contents or parts of building drop to a lower level. Be careful not to confuse this effect with the point of origin

B. Effects of various kindling materials

1. Must be within range of heat or flame
2. Where and when fire reaches its self propagating stage
3. Effect of a lighted match applied to ordinary wall or floor
4. Effect of a lighted match applied to curtains, paper, clothing
5. Effect of a lighted match applied to various petroleum products
6. Effect of a lighted match applied to volatiles

C. Clues in locating the origin of the fire

1. Severity of burning
2. Lowest point of burning
3. Charring and alligatoring
4. The propagation of the fire must be considered with each of the above conditions
5. When the origin is located, examine the area for physical evidence of incendiarism

V. Examination at the Fire Scene

A. Categories of fire scenes

1. In a blaze that is extinguished without much damage; it should be easy to establish the cause of the fire
2. In a blaze extinguished after fair to good amount of damage; usually able to establish the cause
3. In a blaze where there is total destruction; usually difficult to establish the cause and origin

B. Securing the fire scene

1. Secure the scene even if it has not been previously protected
2. Reason for securing the fire scene
   a. The investigator's aspect — discover uncontaminated evidence
   b. The legal aspect—legally admitted evidence
3. Don't release the scene until the search is completed

C. Photographing the fire scene

1. A photograph should depict a true representation of the scene
2. It identifies the scene
3. Shows the relative positions of objects in the scene
4. Exterior photographs should include all sides; close-ups when necessary
5. Interior photographs
   a. Photograph all rooms of a building
   b. Photograph objects in their original position if related to the incendiary nature of the fire
   c. Photograph all contents in a building. May be useful for a later comparison with the insured's inventory
6. Admissibility of a photograph as evidence
   a. Must be a true representation of the scene
   b. Record the distance, shutter speed, lense opening, type film, identify developer and printer of photographs, type of camera, weather conditions, and persons present

D. Circumstances that may justify suspicion of arson

1. Flammable liquids or accelerants
2. Containers, or parts of them
3. Foreign articles
4. Peculiar odors
5. Several points of ignition—separate fires
6. Presence of time fuses or devices
7. Irregular burnings
8. Alarms and fire control equipment tampered with
9. Evidence of other crimes
   a. Breaking and entering
   b. Thefts
   c. Homicide
10. Removal of contents; prior—during—after the fire

E. Searching the fire scene

1. A planned systematic sequence, moving in a clockwise direction and then cross-search
2. Look for ignitors, accelerants, flammables, containers, devices, objects that are unusual to the area
3. Tool marks may be found at forced entry locations
4. Foot and tire impressions
5. Fingerprints; on containers; around points of entry
6. Types of contents that may be removed therefore not in the fire ruins:
   a. Valuables such as money and jewels
   b. Items of sentimental value
   c. TV sets
   d. Clothing and shoes
      (1) Examine area (closets) were clothes were stored for presence or absence of buttons, zippers, etc.
      (2) Examine metal clothes hangers for evidence of burned clothes
7. Reconstruct the original scene to help in the search
8. Examine each layer of debris
9. Evidence usually discovered in and around the point of origin
10. Search for evidence of flammable liquids spread on floor
    a. Uneven burning
    b. Alligatoring
    c. Under the floor boards
    d. Irregular shaped holes in the floor
    e. Collect samples for laboratory examination
11. Examine the nature of the burned materials
    a. Compare the burning of similar objects located at different locations
    b. Examine residues—ashes
    c. Examination of the ashes should indicate the composition of the burned material
12. Liquids, flammable
    a. They seek the lowest level. Consequently they flow into cracks and crevices
    b. Examine under floor boards for evidence of the liquid; collect it
    c. Rags and clothes soaked in a flammable liquid will keep evidence of such liquid for a long time (several days)
13. Evidence of a flash fire
    a. Such fires are designed to make it difficult to detect the agency employed
    b. Produced by highly volatile liquids
    c. Characteristics; fire travels swiftly, with quick intense heat, usually scorches the upper area of room; soot deposits are considerable; scorching will be over wide area of room; no apparent "seat" of the fire is noticeable.

VI. Evidence that May Be Located on the Suspect's Person, in His Residence, or in His Car

A. On the suspect's person

1. Evidence of burns, injuries, scorched hair, torn clothing stains
2. Examine suspect's hands, feet, hair, clothing, shoes
3. Wallet contents; check for clues such as bills, receipts, notes, letters, addresses

B. In the suspect's residence, car, or place of employment

1. Wearing apparel that may compare with clothing evidence found at the scene
2. Look for objects, similar to those that may be part of a device, located in the fire. Example: Suspect used part of a candle to set up device for fire in his business establishment. Remaining part of the candle is in his residence.
3. Documents
   a. Insurance policies
   b. Other relevant instruments
      (1) Business records—inventories, accounts receivable and payable, ledgers
      (2) Financial statements

VII. Ignitors and Their Characteristics

A. The common types

1. Matches and match books
   a. Their value as evidence
   b. F.B.I. file on matches
2. Candles
   a. As time devices
   b. Different burning speeds
   c. Residue paraffin as evidence
3. Direct method ignitors—cigar, cigarette and cigarette lighter
   a. Used on various easily ignited combustibles or flammable liquids
   b. Advantage
      (1) Fire started instantly
      (2) Quite sure of getting a fire started because fire setter is there and usually sees to it that the fire starts
   c. Disadvantage
      (1) Dangerous to the fire setter in that he may receive injuries from a quick fire or explosion
      (2) A quick fire or explosion may complete his get-away

B. Electric devices

1. Electric appliances left in an "on" position at their usual location to indicate an accidental appearance
   a. Electric iron on ironing board
   b. Hot plate
   c. Intentionally overloading the electric circuit
   d. Electric timer used to trigger another device
   e. Use of a soldering iron
2. Investigator must locate each appliance, check its condition before and after the fire

C. Mechanical devices

1. Great variety of devices with trailers

2. Various types of container set-ups
3. Oil waste from journal boxes
4. Furniture, clothing, other combustibles, intentionally arranged to increase the fire after once started
5. The "ready made device"—the waste paper basket

D. Chemical devices

1. Phosphorus dissolved in disulfide of carbon
2. Sulfuric acid dropped in mixture of potasium chlorate and powdered sugar
3. Illumniating gas
4. Dynamite (chemical device because of its composition)

E. Combination electric—mechanical devices

Example: Electric timer plugged into electric outlet; timer attached to soldering iron; soldering iron set in a pile of gasoline saturated sawdust. Timer allows electric current on at designated time and sets off device

F. Time fuses

1. Advantage—offers time for alibi
2. Disadvantage—may not cause the ignition desired
3. Examples of each above
   a. Cigarette in book of matches attached to trailer
   b. Candle in pile of film attached to trailer
   c. Dynamite fuse attached to pile of black powder attached to trailer

VIII. Some Methods Employed by Fire Setters

A. Matches

1. Applied directly to easily ignited materials
2. Applied indirectly with use of trailer

B. Cigarette methods

1. The cigarette as part of a device
2. The cigarette by itself as the ignitor—dropped in sofa or waste basket
3. Fire made to look accidental. The intention of the suspect will govern

C. Candle methods

1. Candle usually cut down to required length in order to start fire at designated time
2. Candle as the direct ignitor. Example: in pile of film
3. Candle as indirect ignitor

D. Flares

E. Devices

1. Flammable liquid in various type containers
2. Arranging the building in order to burn it quicky and completely
   a. Device set up in various parts of the building
   b. "Ventilating" the building intentionally, in different manners
   c. Set-ups to simulate an accidental fire—Example: Electric appliances

IX. Handling Physical Evidence

A. Things to do:

1. Collect sufficient quantities and samples in order to facilitate the laboratory examination
2. In some cases, a sample of similar material may be required for comparison by the laboratory
3. Preserve the evidence in its original state as nearly as possible
4. Record the time and place evidence is found; describe it
5. Have a witness corroborate the findings
6. Label or mark the evidence
7. Avoid any contamination to the evidence—protect from weather
8. Maintain the chain of custody
9. Pack it properly for transmittal to the laboratory

B. Use of photography as means of collecting and preserving evidence

1. Photographing the crime scene
2. Photograph evidence that is too large or impossible to remove from the scene
3. Photographing evidence of the incendiarism; without disturbing it, and in its original position
4. Photograph each phase of re-enactment of the crime—used to corroborate confession

C. What to collect—and photograph

All objects that may have value as evidence. Ignitors, containers, trailers, devices and evidence that may lead to the identity of the person or persons responsible for the commission of the crime

D. Techniques used in collecting and marking evidence

1. Use separate container for each sample
2. Be sure the container is clean
3. Most useful containers:
   a. Mason jars
   b. Plastic bags
   c. Various sizes tin cans
4. Solids
   a. If soaked with liquid, place in clean metal container and seal cover. Mark the outside of the container, or paste sticker tag, or tie tag, or outside of container showing type of material, where obtained, date obtained, collector's name and position and name of witness. Case number reference is optional
   b. If solid contains no liquid, it may be wrapped in paper and placed in a box substantial enough to avoid damage. Avoid contamination. Mark it as described above
   c. Handle so as not to destroy fingerprints that may be on the material
   d. In some cases, depending on the type of material, you may mark on the object itself, if it is done so as not to destroy its value as legal evidence
   e. Partly burned match: may use tweezers to place it in a cotton packed pill box and mark outside of box
   f. Paper; use tweezers, place in cellophane envelope. May mark either on the paper or seal the envelope and mark it same as described above
   g. Charred paper
      (1) Best to have laboratory technician collect it
      (2) Where investigator collects it; slip it into a clean box. Use care to avoid breaking up the form of the charred paper. Identify or mark on the outside of the container, same as that described above

5. Liquids
   a. Important to prevent evaporation of existing liquid
   b. If the liquid is still in its original container:
      (1) It may be possible to collect it as is
      (2) Do not destroy fingerprints that may be on the container
      (3) May be able to seal the original container thus avoid having to pack it in another metal and sealed container
   c. Use a tag on the outside of the container containing the information mentioned above
   d. If liquid is in sand
      (1) Collect sufficient amount of sample and place in in tightly sealed mason jar
      (2) Mark it as described previously herein
   e. If liquid is on floor
      (1) Use sponge or cloth to collect liquid
      (2) Place liquid in tightly sealed mason jar
      (3) Place the sponge or cloth in tightly sealed mason jar
      (4) Mark it as described previously herein
6. Impressions—footprints and tire tracks
   a. Make plaster casts
   b. Identify or mark on top of plaster cast before it dries
   c. After cast is dry, wrap it in paper so as to avoid damage to the cast
7. Fingerprints
   a. Photograph first
   b. Lift print with lift tape
   c. Cover print with scotch tape
   d. Mark for identification the back side of the lift tape
8. Explosives
   a. It is best for laboratory expert to handle
   b. If investigator to handle:
      (1) Photograph first
      (2) Disengage detonating device
      (3) Move explosive materials carefully to a prescribed area for storage. Dynamite caps stored separately
      (4) After usefulness as evidence has terminated, destroy them
      (5) Fuse collected at the scene may be tagged for identification and then placed in a manila envelope for preservation
9. Seal each container that has a sample

E. The chain of custody—a register should be kept for each piece of evidence. Obtain receipt when transferring

1. Less people who handle the evidence, the beter
2. Each person who handles the evidence becomes a link in the chain and he should so register

F. Packing the evidence for transmittal to the laboratory

1. The original container placed into another strong container and secured in such a manner so as to avoid shifting and damage
2. Flammable liquids; packed as described in No. 1 above; must be designated as carrying flammable liquid therefore so marked on outside container
3. Fragile materials will be so designated on outside container
4. Usual methods of shipping are: railway express, registered mail, courier, air express
5. Explosives are not shipped by common carrier
6. Mark outside container "Evidence"—also on outside container is attached the letter of transmittal marked as invoice

G. The letter of transmittal to the laboratory

1. Lists each sample of evidence forwarded
2. Give brief resume of facts pertaining to the evidence submitted
3. State type of examination requested
4. State disposition of the evidence by the laboratory after it is examined

H. The Evidence Room

1. Keep locked
2. Limited and designated number of custodians
3. Evidence is registered

REFERENCES

Books

Kirk, Paul L.: *Crime Investigation—Physical Evidence and the Police Laboratory.* Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York. Interscience Publishers Ltd., London. 1953.

Nickolls, L. D.: *The Scientific Investigation of Crime.* Butterworth & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., London. 1956.

Rethoret, H.: *Fire Investigations.* Recording & Statistical Corporation, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, Canada. 1945.

Soderman, Harry and O'Connell, John J.: *Modern Criminal Investigation.* Fourth Edition. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. 1952.

Svensson, Arne and Wendel, Otto: *Crime Detection—Modern Methods of Criminal Investigation.* Elsevier Publishing Company, Amsterdam; Houston; London; New York. 1955.

Bulletins and Pamphlets

Arson and Sabotage Investigation: By Paul T. Wolfe, With Additions and Suggestions by Earl R. Newton, Fred Carlson, David F. Glines and Others. Conducted by Lydell Peck, State Fire Marshal of California, Chief, Divison of Fire Safety. In Cooperation With California State Department of Education, Bureau of Trade and Industrial Education, State Program of Fire Training. San Francisco, California. 406 Montgomery St. 1940.

The Fireman's Responsibility in Arson Detection: Sponsored by Committee on Firemen's Training. First Edition, 1946. Reprint, 1954. National Fire Protection Association International, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10, Massachusetts.

Periodicals

Feeheley, Thomas, J.: Suggestions for Improving Arson Investigations. *The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science.* Vol. 47, No. 3, September-October, 1956 (357-367).

Hopper, William H.: Arson's Corpus Delicti. *The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science.* Vol. 47, No. 1, May-June, 1956 (118-130).

Hopper, William H.: Elements Necessary for an Arson Conviction. *POLICE,* September-October, 1956, pages 14 to 19.

Kennedy, John: Photography in Arson Investigations. *The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science.* Vol. 46, No. 5, January-Februray, 1956, 726-736.

Mansfield, George O.: The Crime of Arson. Series of articles in *Fire Engineering,* February through October, 1936.

CREIGHTON

POLICE UNIFORM SHIRTS

Tailored in 3 Superb Fabrics

WASH 'N WEAR

- 65% Dacron 35% Cotton Poplin
- 100% Combed 2x1 Cotton Poplin

CREIGHTON-AIRE

Exclusive with Creighton! New, lightweight air-conditioned fabric. The coolest Uniform Shirt you ever wore!

Loaded with Top-Value Features

- Generous tailoring throughout.
- Perfect-fit collar and sleeves.
- Stands up to long, tough wear.
- Styled for comfort and looks.
- Will never shrink or fade.
- Unconditionally guaranteed.

Long Sleeve and Short Sleeve models. Stocked in popular styles . . . or individually designed to meet any special requirements. Colors: White, Tan, Grey, Light Blue, Medium Blue and Navy. Sanforized, Mercerized, Vat Dyed.

CREIGHTON SHIRT CO., INC., 303 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.

JAMAICA WI SHOWS CRIME RATE DECREASE

Crime is on the decrease in Jamaica and observers here are giving much of the credit to the island's crack, highly disciplined 2,300 man police force which is patterned closely after the force of Great Britain.

The latest available count shows total crimes reported to the Jamaican Constabulary have declined from 23,000 during 1955 to 21,000 figure in 1959, with 1960 figures expected to show the trend continuing.

This drop of 2,000 crimes in a population of 1,650,000 Jamaicans contrasts sharply with crime rate increases in recent years in many of the large cities of the world. Crimes in the United States have been increasing four times as rapidly as the population, according to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Police Help People: L.P.R. Browning, brawny career policeman who is currently Commissioner, The Jamaican Constabulary, gives equal credit for the decreasing crime rate to his force and to the island's people.

"Jamaicans on the whole are peace loving, law-abiding individuals," he said. "But like people everywhere in our highly complex civilization, they are, from time to time, subjected to pressures and to temptations which could place them in violation of the law. We try to train our men to help people meet these pressures and temptations without crossing the line which divides the law abiding from the criminal."

Browning, who began his police career in Jamaica as an Assistant Superintendent in 1935 is aided in his island-wide law enforcement responsibilities by mustached stocky Deputy Commissioner N. A. Crosswell who, after twenty-four years as a cop was last year accorded one of Great Britain's high honors, nomination as a member of the British Empire "for services to the Federal Government of the West Indies."

Crosswell is particularly proud of the island's juvenile delinquency record and of the various activities which have kept juvenile delinquency at a low rate in the face of economic conditions which could have caused it to become a major problem.

Statistics show that during 1959 less than 900 juveniles were found guilty of crimes against property and less than 700 of Jamaica's under 17 population were convicted of crimes against the person.

Crosswell credits the island's ambitious and growing Boy Scout program (4,000 boys enrolled), the Boys Brigade (a church organization), 4H Club activity in the rural areas, Youth Clubs for organized athletics, and the government's Youth Council program as being preventive forces against crime by juveniles.

He only casually mentions that his own officers and men voluntarily carry on their own juvenile delinquency program with many Jamaican youngsters. ★★★

The Police Officer Witness

By Clinton E. Riggs

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: *The author has spent twenty-seven years in city and state police work. He attended Northwestern University, Oklahoma State University and received his degree in Law from Tulsa University. He is a member of the Oklahoma and Tulsa County Bar Associations. In 1939-40 the author attended and graduated from the Traffic Institute in Evanston, Illinois on a General Motors Fellowship. In 1957, Mr. Riggs was a guest of the Venezuelan government for conferences on the training of Highway Patrolmen (Cuerpo de Vigilancia). His other experiences have included an Instructorship in Law and Police Science at Tulsa University, formerly Commanding Officer of Oklahoma Highway Patrol District, and as an Air Force Intelligence Captain during the second World War. He is a qualified expert witness in both Federal and State Courts on traffic accidents and is the inventor of the well-known "Yield Right of Way" traffic sign which is used throughout the world.*

INTRODUCTION

THE real test of a police officer's ability takes place on the witness stand at a criminal trial. In the courtroom an officer is subjected to the test of public opinion before a Judge, a Jury and the people of the community. He is either an efficient, honest, well-prepared professional officer, or he is just a "night watchman," unprepared and a source of embarrassment to himself and the people in the courtroom.

Before we consider the police officer as a witness, let us first examine the place of a police officer in society.

A police officer is a hired protector of the people. He has a duty to prevent violations of law and to arrest persons who commit crimes and see that they are brought to justice. The best way to protect the people is to arrest the lawbreaker, gather good proof or evidence of the crime, make a good record or report of the facts of the crime and then appear as a skilled witness for the people against the law violator. The best known way to prevent crime is to see that law violators are brought to trial with good enough evidence of the crime to result in a conviction. The police officer then has a duty to gather evidence, arrest and be a skilled witness for the people. He has a duty to bring in evidence to the other half of the people's team, the prosecuting attorney, and to work with the prosecuting attorney as a team to bring lawbreakers to justice. That is the place of a modern police officer in society, a hired duty-bound professional law enforcement officer, who is a skilled expert in gaining the conviction of those who break the peoples' laws!

Unfortunately, there are many officers who have never realized their responsibility to "help make a good case." They make an arrest and then can't testify in their own cases because they make no preparation for court. The saddest sight in the world, is a man who calls himself an officer on the witness stand who knows nothing about his case. He betrays the people he is hired to protect when he is not prepared to properly testify in court. In fact, he is a "night watchman" instead of a police officer.

The preparation for being a good witness in court takes place long before the trial. The officer must be trained in professional police work. He must be trained in note-taking, records, the court system, criminal law, arrest, handling of prisoners, Government, use of the State Statutes, evidence rules, preservation of evidence, crimes (felonies and misdemeanors), property law, traffic laws, work of other enforcement agencies, interrogation, informants, hearsay, confessions and statements, Civil Rights, liquor, gambling, prostitution and narcotic enforcement, making reports and of course, some training in psychology, the handling of people.

An officer can either get this training in a good police training school, or from University courses in Police Science.

One of the best ways to learn police work is from good police books. There are hundreds of such books available and every department should have a Police Library, starting of course with a good copy of the State Statutes.

The police officer can get good practical witness training by attending court as much as possible and observing other witnesses on the stand. This will do much to remove a new officer's fear of taking the stand for the first time. Even the television shows will help some, providing you remember that they are a little 'overdone' for dramatic effect.

The preparation of a case for trial really starts at the time of the crime. The very best time, the golden opportunity to gather the kind of evidence needed to convict is at the time of the crime or as close thereafter as possible. Evidence is a most fragile thing, it weakens and fades with time, so the officer witness gathers his evidence immediately, puts the information down in his original notes so complete and clear a stranger can read the notes and understand the case. The officer immediately interviews witnesses and gets their statements in writing, knowing that a witness may cool off or change his story, and, of course, the professional police officer knows he has his case made with a good, voluntary confession properly taken and preserved. I mention it because a police officer must know

Address: Assistant Chief Clinton E. Riggs, Tulsa Police Department, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

how to take a good confession and be a witness to the confession in court.

The officer who hopes to go to court as a witness must be careful not to ruin his case by hopeless errors. The mistreatment of a prisoner, a bad arrest, promises of immunity or rewards, advising a prisoner how to plead, unreasonable force, failing to keep an unbroken chain of possession of evidence and plain failing to keep good original notes can destroy a case before it goes to court. Can an officer call himself an officer when he ruins his own case before a trial?

There are long delays between the filing of cases and the trials, especially in the major cases, and it becomes very necessary that complete reports, statements, photographs, measurements and real evidence must be carefully presrved for use long after the commission of a crime. The preservation of evidence in minor cases need not be so elaborate, but even a speeding case requires good original notes, and an arrest report completely stating the essential facts about the offender, the charge, the place, vehicle, date and time.

THE PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCE

A police officer should always attend a pre-trial conference with the prosecuting attorney, witnesses and any fellow officers who will give evidence on important cases. Even the lesser cases should be briefly discussed with the prosecuting attorney, unless they are purely routine minor cases. If the prosecuting attorney does not call a pre-trial conference, the officer should remind him that a review of the evidence will help the case and that the officer will do the necessary leg work to round up the witnesses. This refreshing of memories before a trial is the essence of good prosecution, and it is never to be considered conniving or taking unfair advantage of the defendant. You can be very sure the defense is holding, not one, but several pre-trial conferences. Be sure to review the case with a fellow officer using the original notes. It can save embarrassment when "the rule" separates you from him in court.

THE DAY OF THE TRIAL

On the day of the trial, be there, and on time, with your original notes and reports in your hand.

Wear the complete police uniform (not mixed-part civilian, part uniform) and check your weapons so that you do not look like you are ready for combat duty on the stand. Most Judges and Juries consider a display of weapons in court to be offensive.

If you do not wear your police uniform, wear a neat business suit and a tie. Avoid sport clothing, shirts with big redflowers and moccassins. The Jury will not take you seriously if you come to court looking like a playboy.

If you are in uniform, be sure that it is neat and clean with leather shined and brass polished. If you want to ruin a good police uniform, instead of wearing the regulation black socks, show up with Christmas socks with your uniform, or tightly rolled socks that display about a foot of the male leg. For some reason, the female leg seems to greatly impress the Jury, but not the male leg. Seriously, your testimony carries greater weight if you make sure you look like a professional police officer on the stand.

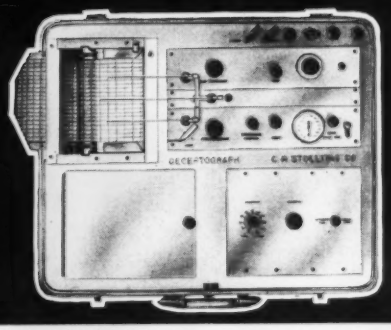
Be sure that you are personally neat and clean in court, with hair trimmed, clean shaven and even the fingernails clean. One lady said, "I couldn't believe that officer, his nails looked like he had been digging gopher holes."

While you wait outside the courtroom for your case to be called, be dignified, respectful and businesslike. Avoid laughing, joking and horseplay. The Jury that files past you in the corridor will remember you later. After you catch the eye of the prosecutor to see if he has any last minute ideas, use the waiting time to review the main points of your testimony. Knowing the main facts from memory will give you confidence on the witness stand.

IN THE COURTROOM— BEFORE TAKING THE STAND

Respond and enter court promptly when your name is called. No doubt you will be sworn with many other witnesses and may then be sent to wait in the corridor until you are called. If you are the principal witness for the people, you may stay with the prosecutor during the whole trial. Otherwise, the defense may ask for "the rule" and you will wait in the corridor and, of course, must not discuss the case with anyone while the trial is in progress.

LIE DETECTORS



CONFIDENCE vested in you by the community demands not only the best personal service, but the ultimate in precision equipment and techniques of proven merit. When you consider Lie Detection Equipment, think *first* of Stoelting "Deceptographs". Let us assist you; we are the foremost specialists in the field.

WRITE FOR FREE INFORMATION

C. H. STOELTING CO.

MINIATURIZED RADIO SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT
PORTABLE LIE DETECTORS • RESEARCH POLYGRAPHS
SPEED TIMERS—PNEUMATIC OR RADAR • PORTABLE X-RAY UNITS
"SOFT RAY" COMPARISON UNIT

424 NORTH HOMAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 24, ILLINOIS

Eating in or out of court during a trial is bad taste, as is smoking in the courtroom.

Take the oath in a serious respectful manner. Face the person giving the oath, stand still and erect and listen to the oath. As it is completed, say, "I do," in a clear, firm manner. Never move or take a "traveling oath" on the way to the witness stand.

All the time you are in court, try to convey an attitude of great respect for the court and jury. Again, a respectful attitude gives weight to your evidence.

Show no familiarity to the Judge and prosecutor, even if they are your friends. You can imagine the feelings of the accused and the jury and spectators if they think the officer, the prosecutor and the court are good friends. Many spectators get their whole impression of our system of justice from what they see in a courtroom, and the officer in the courtroom has a great deal to do with whether the impression is good or bad.

Of course, it is a cardinal rule that an officer is never to show prejudice against a defendant in court.

ON THE STAND

After taking the oath, the officer is invited to "take the stand." He should not cut between the prosecutor and Judge on the way to the stand, but should proceed behind the attorneys, if the stand is on the opposite side of the courtroom.

The officer should seat himself comfortably erect on the stand, without slouching or scratching, with his notes and reports in his hand. When invited, he should state his name and position in a clear manner. "I am Officer John Smith of the Brownsville Police Department."

There is a real art to giving convincing testimony from the witness stand. It is based on preparation before the trial and the preparation, of course, gives confidence to the officer witness.

Nervousness on the witness stand is normal, but it usually leaves after the first question or two. Veteran officers with years of courtroom experience still feel some nervousness as they take the stand. The answer then is to prepare for court, have good notes and remember, *"I can't get in trouble on the witness stand as long as I tell the truth."* This means too, that an officer on the stand must not exaggerate, overtestify or "bluff" and pretend to know things about which he is uncertain. There is no better rule than the one that says, "tell the truth, fairly and honestly, without prejudice."

Every act of an officer in court should be respectful. He waits for rulings on objections, stopping his speech instantly when an objection is made.

The police officer on the witness stand should use good English, avoiding slang, exaggeration, cute answers, sarcasm or wisecracks. He should answer questions simply and avoid overtestifying. A firm "yes" or "no" answer is often the most convincing, and if a defendant was drunk, a simple reply that "he was drunk" carries more weight than, "he was absolutely the drunkest drunk I have ever seen."

It is too late for an officer on the stand to learn the simple rules of evidence. He must know these rules before he takes the stand or he may be subjected to embarrassment. The officer should know that he must not give hearsay evidence, but testify to only things he has observed directly with his own senses. He must know that the law permits him to give hearsay evidence under certain exceptions to the hearsay rule, and these exceptions must be learned in a training school. He must not give opinions, or draw conclusions on the stand, because he is not permitted to do the thinking for the jury. Testimony that this man was "reckless driving" is a violation of the rule of evidence against opinions or conclusions, or "I could see the burglar inside the filling station" will immediately classify an officer as not knowing his business. An officer must know that under an exception to the rule against opinions, he can give opinions on speed, sanity, drunkenness and reputation. And, of course, an expert qualified to the satisfaction of the court can give opinions.

The officer on the stand must remember that while he is being questioned by an attorney, he is testifying primarily for the Judge and Jury, and the rule is to look at the attorney as the question is asked and then direct replies to the Jury and Court. The Court and Jury are the persons who must hear evidence and judge the guilt or innocence of the accused.

The officer must respond directly to the question asked, and not wander into other unrelated fields. If the question is not clear, the officer should courteously ask that it be repeated. Testimony should be natural and given with some expression. Some officers have the mistaken idea that they impress a jury by testifying in a colorless monotone, as if the case is so routine that it should be handled mechanically. Such monotone testifying irritates a jury rather than convinces them.

The officer on the stand should be serious and dignified and never let himself go beyond a smile. Laughter and too much humor gives the impression that the officer is not taking the case seriously. Let the others do the laughing in court.

An officer must remain aware all the time that he is on the witness stand, that the purpose of a trial is to rebuild the facts of a criminal act so that the accused can be judged.

The officer witness on the stand is usually one of the first witnesses called by the prosecutor, who must first establish his case against the accused person. This direct examination is usually very peaceful and routine.

Immediately after the direct examinations the defense attorney cross examines the officer witness. The purpose of the cross examination is to weaken and disprove the case of the prosecution, so the officer can expect a searching cross examination and testing of his knowledge of the case.

As the prosecutor finishes his case, the well trained officer has an opportunity to show his knowledge of court

procedure. If he stays on the stand and waits for cross examination, it indicates the officer knows his business. If he seems real anxious to leave, the defense attorney will say, "wait just a minute officer, we have a right to cross examine." This infers, of course, to a jury that the officer is trying to get away and not tell all of the story.

A well-trained officer witness generally gets much better treatment on cross examination than a new and inexperienced officer. A good defense attorney many times will say "no questions" and not examine the officer who is very sure of himself. The attorney knows that further questioning of a skilled police officer witness may do even more damage to his client.

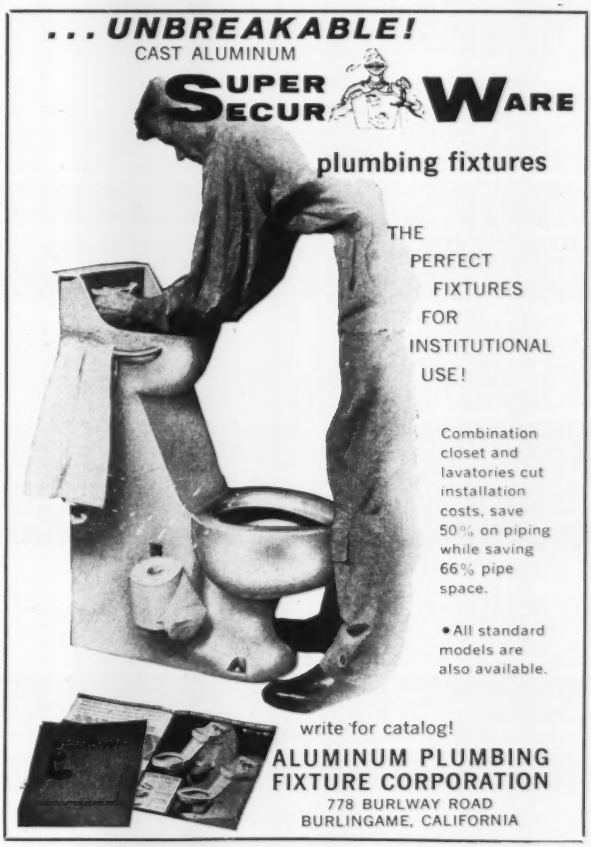
If that cross examination is to disprove previous testimony, there are many tricks and devices used by attorneys to make a prosecution witness look confused before a jury. For instance, defense attorneys know that if they can needle a police officer on the witness stand until the officer gets mad or emotionally upset, that the officer cannot think clearly while under emotional stress. So, a good officer keeps his temper under the most irritating cross examination. It is hard to do, but it can become a habit.

The officer knows that the best way to offset offensive cross examination is to remain dignified and courteous, giving good, short, honest answers until the jury begins to form a dislike for the discourteous attorney. Calmness and courtesy toward an offensive attorney is the thing he wants least of all, and it is a sure way to turn the tables on him. Of course, it requires that the officer know his case and be very careful not to get trapped into unsure or bluffing answers. Here is the time to honestly admit you don't know, if you don't know.

An officer witness should be careful not to visibly change his attitude from direct to cross examination. Without realizing it themselves some veteran officers are eager and positive in their testimony when questioned by the prosecuting attorney and without knowing it will assume a hostile and belligerent attitude towards "the enemy" in the form of the defense attorney. Needless to say this change of attitude implies prejudice to a court and jury.

A defense attorney knows that there is generally a person or two on every jury, who has had an unpleasant experience with an officer. He will play to these people and gamble on them influencing the rest of the jury to free his client. It is sad, but true, that every jury man who gets a speeding ticket may be waiting for an opportunity to get even with a police officer, and turning an offender loose who has been arrested by the police is one way of getting even.

A defense attorney has a bag of trick questions designed to trap officers into foolish answers, and then discredit all of their testimony before the jury. Here are some samples of the standard trick questions used on cross examination with discussion and a suggested reply. (Truth is the number one defense against offensive cross examination!)


. . . UNBREAKABLE!
CAST ALUMINUM
SUPER SECUR WARE
plumbing fixtures
THE PERFECT FIXTURES FOR INSTITUTIONAL USE!
Combination closet and lavatories cut installation costs, save 50% on piping while saving 66% pipe space.
• All standard models are also available.
write for catalog!
ALUMINUM PLUMBING FIXTURE CORPORATION
778 BURLWAY ROAD
BURLINGAME, CALIFORNIA

TRICK QUESTIONS

(1) *You haven't been an officer very long, have you?*
Simply answer, "I have been an officer ....."
(You can't help it if you are a new officer, so make no explanation or apology. Don't try to be funny by saying "I knew what a drunk was long before I was an officer." You might get a laugh and lose the case.)

(2) *Have you talked to anyone about this case?*
Answer: "I have."
Question: Who did you talk to?
Answer: I talked to the witnesses, the officer I work with, and I discussed it with my commanding officer and the prosecuting attorney.
(The purpose of this question is to try and trap the officer into denying talking about the case to anyone, and then show that he did. There is nothing wrong with talking about a case you work on, in fact, you are supposed to discuss it with the proper people. But, if the attorney can trap you into telling a falsehood about one thing, it discredits all your testimony.)

(3) *Didn't you and prosecuting attorney get together in a meeting yesterday and frame this whole thing?*
Answer: We met yesterday to review this case from my original notes because I wanted to be very sure my testimony would be correct in this case.

(4) *Didn't the prosecutor tell you what to say?*

Answer: No. He told me to tell exactly what happened.

(5) *You don't like my client, do you?*

Answer: I feel sorry for any man that is in trouble, but I have to tell the truth.

(6) *You just want a conviction, don't you?*

Answer: If he is guilty, he should be convicted.

(7) *Just what is your arrest quota every month?*

Answer: We are not required to arrest anyone, except when he violates the law.

(8) *Have you read anything about this case?*

Answer: Yes. I read it in the newspapers.

(Another trap—There is no law against reading about a case, nor is it improper.)

(9) *You say you smelled alcohol on his breath. Just what is the odor of alcohol?*

Answer: I smelled odors associated with drinking, and he had an odor like drunks I have arrested previously.

(A trap question—Pure alcohol has no odor.)

(10) *Answer the question 'Yes' or 'No'.*

Answer: I can't answer the question yes or no.

(There are many questions that cannot be properly answered 'yes' or 'no'. The old classic, "Have you stopped beating your wife?" If you answer yes or no, you admit you are a wife beater.)

(11) *You say you believe so and so. Now, officer, we are not the least interested in what you believe. We want you to tell what you know.*

(Give no opinions or conclusions—except exceptions to the hearsay rule.)

(12) *What if I told you your partner said this .....?*

Answer: I didn't hear my partner's testimony. I can only tell you what I know myself.

(Another trap—The attorney does not say your partner said anything.)

(13) *Did your partner tell the truth or are you telling the truth?*

Answer: What I have told you is the truth and I'm sure Officer ..... told you the truth to the best of his knowledge.

(14) *Did you advise this man of all of his constitutional rights?*

Answer: I advised him that he did not have to give us a statement, and that he would probably have to stand trial. I advised him of his rights.

(A trick question—You couldn't tell a person of all of his Constitutional Rights in 40 years.)

(15) *You say you know the man well. Just tell us where he lives.*

(You should know.)

(16) *Isn't it true you just arrested this man because you were mad at him?*

Answer: No. I arrested him for breaking the law.

(17) *Why did you buy this man's wrist watch?*

(Smart criminals like to sell a real bargain to the arresting officer to weaken the case later.)

Answer: If you did deal in a prisoner's property, you are going to look dishonest.

Rule: Never get involved in 'deals' with an arrested person.

(18) *Why are you here today?*

(An attempt to show you are a 'volunteer' witness, anxious to convict.)

Answer: (Have a subpoena in your pocket) I am here by order of the court. (display)

(19) *You don't like people who drink do you?*

Answer: I don't mind social drinking, as long as it does not endanger or hurt people.

(20) *Have you ever been drunk yourself?*

(Back to the most important rule—TELL THE TRUTH, even if it hurts!)

Ordinarily the prosecuting attorney has a duty to protect his witness from unfair questions. However, even the prosecutor is reluctant to interfere with the accused's right to complete cross examination of witnesses against the accused. This is why prosecutors are slow to defend their own witnesses.

If an attorney becomes so offensive and unfair that the officer feels he is being abused, and the prosecuting attorney fails to object, then an officer should know that he has a right to appeal to the court.

The officer should say, "Your honor, do I have to answer such a question?", and then a duty arises in the court to protect the officer witness, after the witness appeals for help.

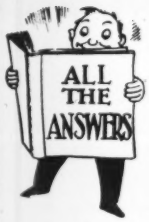
An officer who makes a mis-statement or error in his testimony should immediately correct his error. One way to do this is to say, "I have made a mistake and I would like to correct it now. I do not remember whether it was raining or not at the time the accident was investigated."

An honest correction impresses the court and jury of the officer's truthfulness.

After the officer is through with his testimony and questioning by the attorneys, he should look towards the Judge to see if the court has any questions. If the court has no questions, the officer should respectfully ask to be excused and if permission is granted, he may return to police duty. If permission is not granted and there is a possibility of his further use as a witness then he must remain within call distance until the trial is over.

An officer who leaves the stand should not try to testify to anything he may have forgotten. He should leave the courtroom and the building. He should not stay to listen to the rest of the trial or show that he has a great interest in the outcome of the trial. The officer may be greatly interested, and he will know in good time.

If the decision is not to the officer's liking, he must try to find out why the case was lost, and correct future mistakes. It is extremely bad taste and sometimes contempt of court to openly criticize a court's decision.



Building A Bibliotheke

By Francis L. Martello

NOTE: *Sergeant Martello is thirty-four years of age and became associated with the New Orleans Police Department on October 8, 1948, as a uniformed officer in the Patrol Division. In May of 1955, he was assigned to the Police Academy as an Instructor. He attended the long term course at the Southern Police Institute and was promoted to the rank of Sergeant on November 14, 1956. As an instructor in the New Orleans Police Academy, he is especially interested in the training of officers in the techniques of criminal investigation and in the use of firearms.*

Whether you are inclined to be a bibliophile or have a bibliophobia, it is paramount that police departments throughout our country need a bibliotheke. If the above line is confusing to you, don't be alarmed or attempt to scan your dictionary as I am merely saying the modern police departments direly need libraries or additions to the present ones. If we are to elevate ourselves to a professional level, we must follow the footsteps of other recognized professions. It is a prerequisite that the libraries have an abundance of printed materials, pamphlets, booklets, and books, and journals. We have in the past ten years recorded information necessary to our profession through books, periodicals, and pamphlets at an astounding rate; and if the present trend continues, we will have more "frozen thoughts" than one person could possibly fathom. We should procure an abundance of such available literature and to the fullest extent *UTILIZE* it in our departments.

Few police departments throughout the country have ample libraries, and many have none whatsoever. This statement is not critical, as the materials for a library were until recently nonexistent. Now that the material is available, plans should be made to organize a library; or if there is a library, then plans should be instituted to extend its scope in quality as well as in quantity.

The almost prohibitive cost of in-service and continuous training programs and the drain of manpower create the need for looking to greener pastures to foster our ideals. In the pioneering years of police education, the emphasis was on "physical fitness": now it is essential emphasis be directed also toward the corps, "mental fitness" by knowledge. The goal of police education can be accomplished only by knowledge, which will effect a higher degree of progress and eventually will result in higher standards so earnestly desired. We need a "Mental Gymnasium" to afford opportunities for self-development to be within the reach of all of our members who are capable of profiting from the library.

Modern day education at the college level, is mainly based on the use of varied and technical books. We have not in the field of police education reached this pinnacle, but we are on our way. No longer do we have to grope in the darkness for information about law enforcement; it is available for the asking.

The first question, then, is "Where do we start to build a library?" As few of us know anything about the complexities of administering a library, we must seek assistance from our local librarian and avail ourselves of his technical and practical knowledge. This will be of inestimable assistance to each police officer. The librarian has numerous sources of information, such as, publishing establishments, equipment, practical budget plans, cataloguing, inventory procedures, registration of borrowers and the cost, classification under both Dewey Decimal System and the Library of Congress System.

Ample space for the library is needed, preferably at the training academy, and it should be large enough for expansion. Depending upon the size of the department and available funds, a reading room should be considered. This room would afford members an opportunity to browse around and leisurely select literature. The hours of the library should be liberal but should not interfere with normal operations. Members should be encouraged to use the library, and a policy of borrowing and returning books should be established. A current up-to-date list of available literature should be posted to inform persons of the library resources.

The library should be well-lighted for easy and comfortable reading, and the walls should be lined with shelves or book cases readily accessible to the reader. If the budget permits, it should be acoustically treated as well as having adequate ventilation, air conditioning, and heating. The key word would be "Quiet" and the library should be an atmosphere of quietness. In the beginning a "first class" library may not be possible, but it can be the goal.

The problem of funds is the main problem. Many of today's foremost libraries faced this same problem. Their problem was solved as a result of generous gifts from friends of education. I know that we can profit from appeals to our communities; if these be successful, we may find sufficient funds to purchase literature without straining budgets. A part of the monies can be provided from the departmental budget by allocating a

Address: Sgt. Francis L. Martello, 7921 Maple Street, New Orleans 18, Louisiana.

NIELSEN-RIONDA

STAR BADGES

COMPLETE SELECTION
5-6-7-8 POINT STARS

FOR ALL STATES

ALL FINISHES
AND METALS

Safety coat and hat attachments guaranteed for 10 years against separating from badge body.

●

WRITE FOR FREE
24-PAGE CATALOG

NIELSEN-RIONDA INC.

Dept. PJ 5/6
38 JOHN STREET
NEW YORK 38, N. Y.

stipend of a modest nature on a yearly basis. It may be wise to suggest a modest amount at first but strive to have this amount be repeated on an annual basis. A minimum of $200.00 would be sufficient for starting the library. Small donations from local police organizations on a yearly basis would provide another means of revenue. They provide funds for many athletic events for families of associated members. However it is not going to cost a great amount of money to have the best library in the community if the money is allocated regularly on an annual basis.

Aside from affording members the opportunity to enlighten themselves and in turn perform a better service to the community, the library will have many other values including research, reference, instructional and promotional supplement to regular training, conference training, and training of supervisors. Departmental planning will be enhanced by this source of valuable information. Members qualified for promotional examinations will greatly benefit and will literally deshelve the library in preparation for examination.

Many members of our department have used our library in this regard and some have purchased books with personal funds. Law enforcement like other professions must study on a continual basis in order to keep abreast of the new developments. The creation of a small library may bring about a greatly improved training program.

At this time there are a limited number of publishing companies that have materials solely on police work, it is recommended that all local book stores be contacted in order to secure all available book lists.

The police department library should be divided into catagories so that the books will be easily located. The following are suggested sectional divisions:

Legal Section. This section should contain books in covering State and City Laws, Annotations and decisions, Laws of evidence, homicide, photographic evidence, laws of arrest and et cetera.

Criminal Investigation Section. There is a vast amount of books in this field pertaining to detection, prevention, investigation of various offenses. Emphasis should be placed upon this section.

Scientific Aids Section. Books on fingerprinting, document. examinations, occupational marks, forensic medicine, laboratory techniques, and such.

Administrative Section. Books on administration, planning, control, leadership, communications, and other subjects pertaining to administration.

Miscellaneous Section. Should contain books on psychiatry, psychology, criminology, police examinations, public relations and related sections.

There are other sections that may be needed depending upon the needs and the budget of each police department.

The library should also have a standard, up-to-date set of encyclopedias as well as an unabridged dictionary for general informational use.

Periodicals are abundant today in the law enforcement field and such magazines should be available on a current basis to keep members informed on the latest developments in the field. Among these periodicals are: *Police, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Traffic Digest, Law and Order, The Chief, The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology and Police Science.* Books and periodicals are available from the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University and the California Department of Education, being but a few places to send for information. Another great source of information is the Government Printing Office in Washington D. C. Upon request it will furnish book lists covering thousands of related subjects, such as Communism, Supervision and education. It also publishes a monthly list which would keep the department currently informed on the latest publications.

The Gaylord Brothers Incorporated of Syracuse, New York; Stockton, California; and Remington-Rand of 315 Fourth Avenue New York, New York have literature available and beneficial to the organization of a library.

A program of required reading and book review discussions through conference method may be instituted to further one's training course. For an illustration of the use of a well stacked police library, special members of the group could be assigned a subject on Police Management. These members at their leisure would read books treating on the subject; then on a specified date, they would gather to discuss, criticize, and evaluate the material read. Such a nucleus would produce a revitalized outlook on Police Management. Similar meeting could be scheduled at stated intervals.

A police department library used effectively will further a progressive police education, and its many facets will be unlimited. ★★★

FIRE-PROOF YOUR BOAT

Seven out of ten boatowners will have to put a new fire extinguisher aboard their boats this year. A recent U. S. Coast Guard regulation bans the use of vaporizing liquid fire extinguishers after January 1, 1962.

The three approved types are:

Dry chemical, a powder that is non-toxic, non-abrasive and non-corrosive. It is rated by insurance rating agencies as having twice as much fire-killing power as other extinguishing agents, and has the added advantage of being able to be recharged at sea.

Carbon dioxide, a gas, which has long been a standby on recreational boats. It is most effective when used in confined spaces. spaces. A five-pound CO_2 extinguisher will put out only half as much fire as a comparable amount of dry chemical, after which it must be taken ashore to be recharged.

Foam, a frothy combination of chemicals which produce millions of tiny bubbles to smother the fire. Foam is widely used against flammable liquid fires ashore, but the size and bulk of its containers and the time required to apply it, make it somewhat impractical for recreational boats.

In any fire emergency at sea, your best weapon is an approved fire extinguisher. When you buy an extinguisher, remember that some units can be recharged only where there is source of compressed air or nitrogen available.

Of course, the best way to control fire is never to let it start. The best way to prevent fires is to make sure a boat is clean in every respect, then keep it that way. A few ounces of prevention now on your part will pay off in tons of carefree boating fun when the season starts.

When refueling this type of outboard, be careful not to spill any fuel. About a half-cup of gasoline mixture was spilled over the engine and into the water, when the young man at the left boarded the boat, causing it to lurch suddenly.

The boatman waited for the fuel to evaporate, but didn't wait long enough. As a result, when he pulled the starting rope, the spark ignited the vapors, and the pair suddenly had a fire on their hands.

Luckily, the owner had an approved fire extinguisher aboard, and a blast of dry chemical quickly smothered the fire.

Merchants of Menace: The Mafia

By Edward J. Allen

NOTE: *This is the second in a series of several articles by Chief Allen. The first article appeared in the previous issue of* POLICE. *The author is Chairman of the IACP Committee on Organized Crime, and speaks with the voice of authority on this important subject.*

OMERTA

THE code which governed the lives of the members of the Mafia from its earliest times is known as Omerta, and in its pristine state encompassed lofty ideals. As with the word Mafia, there are conflicting explanations of the meaning and origin of the word Omerta. Some claim that it is a derivation of the word *homo* (man). Others maintain that it is a derivative of *umirta* (humble). Actually, it is a combination of both since a Mafioso is expected to have the qualities of a "real man" and also to inculcate a sort of obsequiousness designed to impress others as genuine humility. While both manliness and humility may have been in the original ideal of the Mafia and its code, Omerta, neither qualification is present in the modern Mafioso. Rather, it is a hypocritical facade which sometimes fools even the perspicacious in law enforcement.

The fabric of the code Omerta is interwoven with a type of silence peculiar to itself. It is a form of silence peculiar to itself. It is a form of silence that includes mutism, stoicism, denial, and yet, it is more than that. It may go as far as perjury, even calumny against self. In the latter case a member may confess to a crime he did not commit in order to protect others. This is typical of the fierce loyalty and iron discipline that exists in the Mafia. Whether the member "confesses" spontaneously or whether he is directed to do so by his comrades for the purpose of protecting the interests of the group, it redounds to the benefit of the "confesser" in the eyes of the Mafia. It serves to raise his prestige and he can be certain that he will be well-rewarded for his sacrifice.

The law of silence, as it relates to the brotherhood, also is designed to remove all that pertains to its activities from the cognizance of law enforcement. Law enforcement officers are treated with the same counterfeit affability and obsequy that is a hallmark of Mafioso character, but no information of value is ever divulged. If a police officer makes inquiry in an attempt to locate a fugitive (lattitante), an elaborate display of cooperation is accorded him, but he learns nothing, and indeed, the fugitive is warned about the attempts to find him. If a member is robbed or harmed, he will not report his losses or the identity of his attackers to the police. The code requires that he keep silent, bide his time, and avenge himself. If he does communicate with the police, he is immediately ostracized and considered a fool, a coward, or both. The contempt of the Mafia is as much dreaded by the Mafioso as exile to a foreign land is dreaded by a good American.

The code Omerta in its original form therefor, embodied a silence that commanded not only fear and respect, but the admiration and awe of the populace. One who keeps his peace in the face of inquisition always gains the support of the masses. There has always been a sort of Robin Hood following for those who take the la into their own hands rather than wa upon the slow and tedious grindi of the wheels of justice. He wh avenges is more popular than he wh forgives. This is a mark of pride, an a Mafioso is an inordinately prou person.

Omerta, too, spreads through a entire neighborhood or district, o community at large. This is especiall true where racketeers and gangste have gained power. Thus, respec able people are cowed into rigi silence because of fear of physic harm, reprisals, and the knowledg that the "law" cannot protect the if they talk. It has also been su cessful in spreading the insidiou doctrine that anyone who assists la enforcement is an "informer," "stool pigeon," and in their lexico there is no lower form of humanit Unfortunately, most people do n differentiate between their oblig tion to assist law enforcement an the underworld "stool pigeon." It true that the latter are general unwholesome characters themselv whose motivations are self-centere while the willingness to appe altruistically as a legal witn against murderous criminals is t mark of a courageous and hon citizen.

THE MAFIA EXCLUSIVELY SICILIAN?

It has been said that the Ma does not truly exist in the Unit States because the exclusive Sicili blood strain has been diluted. must be understood that in a hete geneous country, such as ours, who would master the instrument crime must play on many strin

Address: Chief Edward A. Allen, Police Department, Santa Ana, California.

for crime in the United States involves many nationalities. The Mafia, for its own ultimate purposes, will tolerate, will suffer, will exploit the talents and the services of other peoples and other nationalities on its lower levels, or in the so-called "bassa" Mafia, although even they are carefully screened and scrutinized. In the higher echelon however, or the "alta" Mafia, the Sicilian and the Sicilian alone, is completely dominant and monopolistic.

It therefore remains true, even in the United States, that only those of Sicilian origin (an occasional Italian is the exception, not the rule) are recognized as the inner sanctum of the Mafia, but that others, particularly Italians from the mainland, and some few Jews, have been associated closely with them over the years in this country, particularly during and since the prohibition era. Hence, they too are bound by the same code, and law enforcement must regard them all as the same type of public enemy. A small minority of mainland Italians, now Mafia associated, have previously been conditioned to its ways through a somewhat similar organization in Italy called Comorra, also known (as is the Mafia) as the Black Hand Society.

The Comorra which has always adhered to the same fundamentals tenets as the Mafia is described as a vast organization of thieves which at one time controlled the daily life of Naples, and differs from the Mafia in that the former is based on criminal practices while the latter actually has its foundation in lawless principles. If this seems to be a distinction without a difference, it is well understood by the two peoples involved, the insular Sicilians and the mainlaind Italians. The Comorra KNOWS it violates the law, the Mafia has arrogated to itself the "RIGHT." The principal element that makes the difference is in the individual character of the two peoples. The Mafioso character is one of traditional reticence, of silent reserve, one of distrust for any other save its own kind, although hidden beneath its often impenetrable shield of feigned humility, there beats a fierce and intensive nature that fancies itself superior to all others.

Paradoxically, the Sicilian Mafioso's seeming inferiority complex conceals an oversized superiority complex manifesting itself in the most atrocious conduct in order to achieve the position of top dog in all its undertakings. The Mafia must, to be the Mafia, achieve monopoly in whatever enterprise it becomes concerned. It wants to be assured that if others are to share in such enterprises, licit or illicit, it is by the sufferance of the Mafia, and not vice versa. The Comorra on the other hand, while also engaging

GO GERBER

best way to better appearance—better value!

The test of a good uniform comes after long hard wear. How does it look . . . has it held its shape . . . does it show signs of wear? Gerber uniforms pass hundreds of such tests *easily*—every day! The reasons: Gerber's selected fabrics, fine tailoring and superior fit! Get better value. Join the *many* state and local police chiefs switching to Gerber. Write today for swatches and realistic prices!

Gerber Uniforms
UNION MADE MISHAWAKA INDIANA

"The quality goes in before the label goes on!"

force and violence to attain its ends is not as well disciplined as the Mafia. They are more voluble and inclined to integrate with others more readily and to adopt the ways of the people as a whole. In a republic such as ours they are more easily assimilated with the general populace. Many intermarry, and with greater facility become loyal and patriotic citizens. The Sicilian Mafia adherents, on the other hand, maintain a disciplinary control over all relations, whether of blood or of marriage.

It must be made crystal clear that in speaking of the Mafia (and other similar organizations) we are speaking of a very small minority of our Sicilian and Italian Americans. The overwhelming majority of Sicilian and Italian immigrants over the decades have made invaluable contributions to the glory of America in every field of human endeavor: government, education, commerce, culture, industry, labor, art, and literature. In war and peace the good men and women from Italy and Sicily have contributed greatly to America and are numbered among its most illustrious, loyal, and law-abiding citizens. Unfortunately, as is true in every other nationality, there are those, however few, who do incalculable harm to the many. This, however, does not lessen in any way our admiration, respect, and friendship for those who have proven worthy of the traditions of their native lands and of their chosen land, America.

Although there are many distinctions which the purist or the persistent scholar may discover in studying the Mafia, the Comorra, the Fratellanza (Brotherhood), the Stoppaglieri, and similar old country organizations, it is sufficient for us to know that Mafia is the word which identifies them all in this country since they have been consolidated and are dominated by Sicilian Mafiosi. Broadly defined it is a secret association of persons having for its object the illicit control of any lawful or unlawful enterprise obtained by forcibly excluding others, except for those purposes which serve the welfare of the association. It accrues to itself the power of life and death over its own members and over those who having even once availed themselves of its services, attempt to expose or betray it or its members. A "brother" is indissolubly obligated to keep its secrets. Disclosure, whether malicious or merely indiscreet, means death.

Other duties include absolute obedience to the area or district chief, the Capo-Mafioso, however distasteful or repugnant the assignment. For example, if a defecting member has been found worthy of death, the Capo may assign a close relative to carry out the execution in order to test his loyalty to the organization. One, therefore, must love the Mafia above the individual members of his own family. One must consent to martyrdom, if deemed necessary in the eyes of the leadership. An offense against one is considered an offense against all, and for the sake of the organization's cohesion and solidarity it must be avenged. It is a cult relying upon the adhesiveness of blood, unshed wherever possible, shed whenever necessary.

One historian, Dr. Giuseppe Pitre, describes it this way: "The Mafia is a mixture between a cult such as the Japanese Bushido and a great secret order such as Freemasonry. Thus, the low element is permitted to work along its own lines in ordinary matters, but it is expected to defer to the higher-ups in matters of importance; such as, parliamentary, provincial and municipal elections, and in the punishment of those who have offended the order. In return they are able to rely upon the protection of the more influential element when involved with difficulties with the authorities, and if compelled to abscond, be it temporarily or permanently, can depend upon being well-recommended in those countries in which they seek refuge."

Thus, there is an alta (higher) Mafia and a bassa (lower) Mafia with the possibility of advancement from one to the other if the force of circumstance permits. As one gains wealth and political and social influence, his rise becomes automatic and remains so long as such political and social influence and prestige remains. The marked difference between the Mafia and other societies lies in its conviction that it has a "right," indeed a "duty" to execute the death sentence on its "traditores." Quite a difference, and one which explains its unique power and its ability to remain immune from law enforcement infiltration.

VENDETTA

As is well known to the student of organized crime in the United States, there was an era when Irish gangs controlled many rackets, including the bootlegging racket. One need but to refer to the Owney Maddens, the Daniel O'Banions, the "Bugs" Morans, and the Roger Touhys of those lawless years during the early decades of this century. These marauding and thieving thugs were as much a disgrace to their mother county as the prevalent Mafiosi are to theirs. Their reign, however, was comparatively short-lived once the Mafia moved in. The Irish indeed, will kill in a great cause or in the heat of passion, but they are not devotees of the Vendetta, that ancient Corsican custom which constrains its believers to wait long years, if necessary, to avenge a wrong.

With the Mafia the memory of an offense does not lessen, but grows more intense with the passage of time, and the death blow must inevitably fall on its victim. Usually the fatal "hit" whether from the plunge of the stiletto, the bark of a machine gun, the blast of a shotgun, the explosion of a bomb, or the draught of poison is delivered in the deepest secrecy, carefully planned to shield the murderer from detection. In some cases, the death blow is delivered after such a long lapse of time from the original offense that

even the motive is no longer known to law enforcement, or indeed, the friends and relatives of the victim.

On the other hand, there is another type of vendetta, or gang killing, if you choose, which must be accomplished as ostentatiously as possible and as close to the time of the offense as possible. These killings are considered a matter of personal honor, and if possible, must be personally executed. Such public killings usually follow personal affronts or insults from within the ranks of the "Fratellanza."

Still another type of Mafia "execution" is via the disappearance route. Countless victims have been spirited away and their bodies have never been discovered. Each murder, distinctive though the method may be, follows a definite pattern, and the reason for a particular murder and the particular method selected is known only to the Mafia. This much is certain however, as a search of the various criminal records throughout the country will attest, no Mafia murder has as yet been solved and prosecuted to the extent that the real "Pezzinovantas (who "direct" such murders) have been legally executed under our system of justice. I speak of the inner Sanctum of Sicilian Mafiosi . . . the Capos and the Dons.

The history of crime in this country is replete with all types of murders, or Mafia executions. In many cases the murder is perpetrated by those closely associated with and friendly to their victims. Every so often the newspaper reader is apprised of the discovery of murdered victims still sitting in the front seats of their automobiles, still parked on one of the main streets of an American community. The murdered victims had unsuspectingly gone for a ride with "friends" and turned up dead, with bullets fired into the backs of their heads from very close range. Anthony Carfano, alias Little Augie Pisano, an important Mafia adherent and leader, was one of the latest such victims. He

PROTECT YOURSELF
with this Fountain-Pen Type POCKET
TEAR GAS
Device . . . $15 VALUE
38 Special Cal.
$6.95 Express Collect
with 1 shell
Additional shells 50c ea.
Specially Priced!
Extra protection in police work or for personal defense against purse snatchers, robbers, mashers. Causes no permanent injury. Heavy duty case of highly polished nickel with handy spring-steel pocket clip.
Registered Colt Distributors
Suppliers for Official Police Equipment
PUBLIC SPORTS SHOPS, 11 S. 16th St., Phila. 2, Pa.
Send Check or Money Order. No COD's
Nickel Plated Peerless Type
HANDCUFFS
$15.00 value SPECIAL $7.95 pr.
Deluxe leather carrying case $2.50
This product is not intended for sale in states or localities which have laws forbidding their sale.

was found murdered in his shiny new Cadillac sedan on a respectable residential street in the borough of Queens, New York City, on September 27, 1959. To insure the code of silence his companion, a beautiful young show girl, who sat with him in his car, was also murdered. In his pocket, enclosed within a gold currency clip, was $2,000 in cash. He died, summarily, amid the luxurious surroundings in which he preferred to live: a shiny new car, a pretty blonde, and a pocketful of money. What did it profit him?

The "execution" of Albert Anastasia, feared and powerful New York Mafioso, was even more ostentatious and the "executioners" even more contemptuous of the ability of law enforcement to solve the murder. Think of the sneering bravado of the murderers deliberately walking into the barber shop of a prominent downtown New York City hotel and in broad daylight, pumping murderous slugs into their victim as he sat in a barber chair, then just as deliberately walking out of the hotel into the crowded New York streets—and for all law enforcement has been able to discover (in the matter of apprehension and prosecution), vanishing into thin air.

A more recent type of Mafia killing revealing the audacity of the killers occurred in Youngstown, Ohio, early in 1960. "Sandy" Naples, long time criminal and racketeer, was finally murdered via a blast from a shotgun as he stood with his girl friend on the front porch of her home. Again, to forestall testimony, she was also murdered at the same time. After firing the fatal blasts from close quarters, the "executioners" tauntingly left the murder weapon at the scene of the crime for the police to trace. In a comparatively short time the police did determine ownership of the murder weapon—it belonged to the police department in a neighboring community. None could explain how the weapon had gotten into the hands of the murderers.

It is superfluous to record that this murder like other Mafia killings remain unsolved, such as the murders of Anastasia and Pisano (or Carfano) in New York City; of Touhy and Reagan (who resisted the Mafia) in Chicago, Illinois; of Moretti in New Jersey; of Brancato and Trombino in Los Angeles, California; of Bugsey Siegel in Beverly Hills California; of Davidian, a government witness, in Fresno, California; of Binaggio and Gargotta in Kansas City, Missouri; of Grande, Montoan, and DeSantis in Erie, Pennsylvania; of Monachino and Weisenberg in Cleveland, Ohio; of Garrow and Evans, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; of Benevento O'Neglia, Vitale, and DeAngelo, Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, cheese company partners from Chicago; (Joe Bonndno of Sicily, Brooklyn, and now Tucson, Arizona, his owned stock in this same

chees company in Fon du Lac in these recent years); and so on ad nauseum, in various parts of the United States and other countries where the code of the Mafia directs and protects its "executioners."

All of these coldly conceived and calculatingly executed murders not only remain unsolved, but from behind the hideously grinning mask of the Mafia comes the sneer, "Unsolvable!" Indeed, they continue to taunt us with the expression of our own futility: Insufficient Evidence! The sneering grin explodes into a raucous guffaw as the Mafiosi witness law enforcement officials contending among themselves about the Mafia's very existence, running the gamut from unswerving conviction to fierce denial; and in between vacillating in uncertainty, wander those still perplexed by—that's right. Insufficient Evidence!

Thus, the problem remains, and to quote the former Prefect of Police of Italy, Cesare Mori, who struggled against the Mafia in Sicily: "But that is not all. Owing to the serious and persistent failure of State action against the spread of crime, . . . the people said: 'It is useless arguing, the facts show that, in spite of all the instruments, means, laws, codes, and proceedings of which they dispose, and in spite of the science on which they draw, the authorities know only a very small part of the criminal classes. They succeed with difficulty, when they do succeed, in identifying the author of a crime; they have great difficulty in repairing the damage, and they feel themselves on the whole, so little masters of the truth that they have adopted as conclusive the middle term of the so-called guilt non-proven, or Insufficient Evidence!' "

My own view is that "the middle term of the so-called guilt non proven or Insufficient Evidence" should never be taken as conclusive.

NOTE: *Next article in this series will appear in the July-Aug. issue of POLICE.*

★★★

Dr. Carl W. McIntosh, President, Long Beach State College, officially welcomes foreign police students. Seated: President McIntosh, Redacter Ten That Nhieu, and Prof. Paul M. Howard. Standing: Inspectors Le Van Tuat, Le Van Luei, Heang Van An, Nguyen Xuan Phueng, and Nguyen Huu Ngean.

Students from Vietnam discuss plaster cast with Assistant Professor Allen Bristow. Left to Right: Pham Van Than, Ngo The Thanh, Nguyen Van Phug, Nguyen Van Hien, Nguyen Thanh Gioi, Nguyen Ngoc Lang.

Vietnamese Officers Attend College

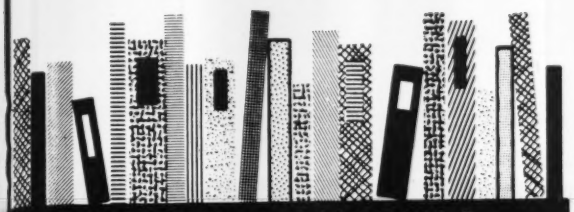
Six police officials from Viet Nam are studying police science at Long Beach State College this Spring semester under an international police training program.

The Vietnamese policemen will spend nine months in the United States under sponsorship of the Training Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the International Cooperation Administration.

Directing their work at Long Beach State College are Dr. A. C. Germann, Head, Department of Police Science and Administratoin, and Prof. Paul M. Howard, Coordinator, Foreign Police Service Program.

The selection of Los Angeles College for the training of foreign police officials was recently announced by Professor G. Douglas Gourlye, Head of the Department of Police Science and Administration. Under the program six police officials from South Vietnam are enrolled in Police Science classes during the spring semester. Their college instruction is to be followed with on the job training with American police during the summer.

The program is sponsored by the U. S. International Cooperation Administration through special arrangement with the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Professor Gourley serves as the Project Director and Assistant Professor Allen P. Bristow is Coordinator.



BOOK REVIEWS

William Dienstein, Editor

Len O'Connor: THEY TALKED TO A STRANGER, St. Martin's Press, New York, 1959, 276 pp., $3.95.

They Talked to a Stranger presents the stories of ten teen-age criminals selected from hundreds interviewed by Len O'Connor, an NBC newscaster in Chicago. Under such captions as "The Loner," "Mustache," "Mr. Slick," "Baseball," and "The Great Magoo" the author discloses the case histories of offenders between sixteen and twenty-two years of age whose delinquent careers began at age eight and whose crimes ranged from "cop killing" to Bible stealing and dope pushing.

These ten boys, candidly using their own expressions, related to the author the extent to which deteriorated environmental conditions and public apathy were responsible for shaping the course of their lives. They frankly discussed their broken and emotionally insecure homes and their inadequate parents who failed to provide proper guidance, supervision, and control. These youngsters disclosed that the harmful influences of the community such as the "fence" who encourages juveniles to steal and the tavern owner who knowingly sells intoxicants to teen-agers with fake identification cards were strong temptations and pressures responsible for their serious misbehavior. They claimed that their legal rights were frequently abused, and they criticized the police for failure to enforce *all* the laws, for picking on youthful offenders merely on "suspicion," and for inability to understand juveniles and their problems. They expressed contempt for the "crooked cop" who is out to make "a fast buck."

The author reveals many serious weaknesses in dealing with juvenile crime and the need to reevaluate the entire process. Holding teen-age defendants in the county jail for several months pending disposition of their cases and the practice of releasing boys the first time they get caught for "moderate" offenses such as burglaries with only a caution, threat, or reprimand, and an order to "stay out of trouble" are among the many conditions that need correcting.

These boys admitted to the author that they received little or no attention from probation officers and social workers in the early stages of their delinquent careers. Those in their own homes received nominal supervision; those in foster homes reported abusive treatment by foster parents. Repeated offenses resulted in commitment, first to the Parental School and later to St. Charles, a boys' training school. As their criminal careers continued they served subsequent sentences in the County Jail, the Bridewell, at Sheridan and at Statesville. These institutions have many limitations and greater emphasis is placed on security and custody than on rehabilitation. Obviously each time these youthful offenders were released into the community, they were more contaminated, more bitter, more defiant, more skilled in crime, and more determined than ever not to get caught again.

This volume is well written and fascinating in its detail. The author does not pretend to answer every question or to solve every problem relating to juvenile delinquency. He has made some practical suggestions. The book is recommended for parents, teachers, correctional workers, police personnel and students concerned with this social problem.

Anthony S. Kuharich
Chief U. S. Probation Officer
Hammond, Indiana

Richard O. Arthur and Rudolph R. Caputo: INTERROGATION FOR INVESTIGATORS, An In-Service Training Text, William C. Copp and Associates, New York 36, New York, 220 pp., $3.88.

Andrew Carnegie, the father of the great steel industry in America once said, "The way to success, in any line, is to make yourself master of that line." Success in any field depends upon many things, but making yourself master of the line in which you work requires ambition, stamina, a desire to learn, willingness to work hard, and the will to accomplish your objective.

In their book, *Interrogation for Investigators*, Arthur and Caputo state that "interrogation is an art and a science. As is true with any art, one does not become an artist overnight. One must practice. However, practice alone is no guarantee that success will result since one must know what to practice."

The authors of this text have taken some of their knowledge and experiences in interrogation—those which have been most successful to them. They have placed these experiences and this knowledge into their short publication in plain, down-to-earth language for the layman. The book appears to be most comprehensive; sustains interest; and is written in a conversational manner which is easy to follow.

Although there are those who will not agree with everything set forth in this text, for no text is ever perfect, the reader will find it a most instructive book. For the policeman who wishes to become an investigator and thereby an interrogator, it is suggested that he read this text. For the instructor in the field of criminology, it is a good supplementary text which will give his students "interrogation in a nutshell."

O. J. Tocchio
Associate Professor of Criminology
Fresno State College
Fresno, California

David Abrahamsen, M.D.: THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, New York, 1960, pp. 358, $6.00.

In *The Psychology of Crime*, Dr. Abrahamsen, a psychiatrist, has set forth his answers to such perplexing questions as "What makes a criminal?" "How does the psychology of the criminal differ from that of the law abiding citizen?" "What methods are most effective in dealing with criminals?" "How may we prevent crime and delinquency?"

The book is concerned with the mind of the criminal, his emotions, and his behavior, all in a social setting. Emphasis is placed on the interaction of the person with his environment, and environment includes a complex multitude of technological and ideological factors.

The author supports the multiple factor theory of causation, that many variables, psychological, sociological, and biological, combine in innumerable ways to influence behavior toward socially unacceptable expressions. Family tension is viewed as a source of emotional deprivation which tends to create delinquents who in turn create more family tension thereby aggravating and perpetuating a vicious cycle of debilitating social and emotional conditions.

Dr. Abrahamsen introduces a classification of offenders based upon the actor as a person rather than upon an act which incidentally involves an actor. There is emphasis on the need to deal with offenders as unique individuals if society hopes to reclaim them as returnees who can function reasonably well in a useful and acceptable way.

One of the obstacles to effective rehabilitative programs is the need for retaliation by so many vocal people who confuse the problem of rehabilitation with their own poorly integrated personalities, who feel seriously threatened by any possibility that an offender might escape punishment.

The difficult position of the psychiatrist who must testify on the basis of a legal definition which is contradictory to current medical and psychological knowledge is thoroughly discussed in a chapter on the criminal law and psychiatry.

For those who want information about why we behave as we do, this book provides an interesting start.

Prof. William Dienstein
4337 Moroa Avenue
Fresno 4, California

Samuel G. Chapman: DOGS IN POLICE WORK, Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois, 1960, pp. 101, $3.00.

Professor Chapman has provided police and administrative offi-

cials with an excellent compilation of information summarizing the use of police dogs in the United States and Great Britain.

Dogs in Police Work describes the advantages and disadvantages of a dog program, analyzes the factors to be considered by police in organization, costs, and operating procedures of a dog program. officials in deciding upon the use of police dogs, and presents factors

The book is illustrated, well-written, and adequately documented. It should be studied by any law enforcement agency that contemplates the use of dogs.

William Dienstein

J. E. Schmidt: NARCOTICS: LINGO AND LORE, Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1959, 199 pp., $4.25.

Essentially a specialized dictionary, *Narcotis: Lingo and Lore*, contains some 2,333 entries, words and phrases peculiar to the narcotics traffic. The author has thoughtfully arranged the entries in such a manner that is is not necessary to know the word, or proper spelling of it, in order to locate that which is wanted. All that is needed is the gist of the idea. The effect is a unique cross-index type reference called "reversicon."

This book can serve to familiarize police officers, probation officers, social workers, ministers, and psychiatrists with the vernacular of the addict and trafficker.

Det. Richard C. Williams, No. 35
Pima County Sheriff's Office
Tucson, Arizona

James V. P. Conway: EVIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Charles C Thomas Publisher, Springfield, Ill., 1959, 267 pp., $7.50.

This book is of special interest to Police Departments and all Law Enforcement personnel who handle cases involving forgeries, anonymous letters and all other types of disputed document problems. *Evidential Documents* is an excellent guide from the viewpoint of both the investigating officer and the expert. It is well illustrated and covers the subject of signatures, identification of handwriting, handprinting, exemplars, typewriting problems and anonymous letters. There are also sections on specialized subjects such as erasures, handling of charred documents, ball point pen writing and pitfalls of graphology.

The author has had many years experience as a Questioned Document Examiner with the United States Post Office Inspection Service. He enjoys an excellent reputation and is fully conversant with all phases of document cases. His book reflects a wealth of experience and is full of sound advice. He has stressed laboratory—investigating officer team work and points up the need for special training for the field investigator. Sources of "due course" speciments are listed as well as suggestions on how to take handwriting specimens from suspects.

And there is a suggested course of study for trainee document experts in which he emphasizes the need for professional training and intelligent supervision. The chapter on "The Document Examiner" draws the line between those who are professionally qualified and those who do this work as an avocation. On page 226 he writes "Document examination . . . is not a part-time chore for the fingerprint technician, photographer, chemist, or general criminologist."

Many law enforcement officials are not conversant with disputed document evidence and a working knowledge of *Evidential Documents* will do much to fill the void. His chapter on "Testimony" is of value to anyone who presents evidence from the witness stand. In fact, many suggestions throughout the book are aimed at the investigating processes confronting the policeman or special agent and if they are followed hours will be saved during the course of an investigation.

Of all the chapters my favorite is "The Document Examiner." It is a milestone for the profession and sets the standard. Every administrator who supervises a document laboratory, or contemplates starting one, as well as attorneys, judges, and law enforcement officials should read and re-read the chapter.

This is not a book to read, set aside, and forget. It should be used as an ever ready reference.

John L. Harris
Examiner of Questioned Documents
510 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 13, California

Gregory J. White, M. D.: EMERGENCY CHILDBIRTH, A MANUAL, Police Training Foundation, 3412 Ruby Street ,Franklin Park, Illinois, 1958. $3.00.

I have read and enjoyed the logical and practical approach to the problem of "emergency childbirth" given in the manual by Doctor White.

I can endorse this manual with confidence. The results will be the best that can be expected, if the outlined procedures are followed.

Persons most likely to be using this manual would be benefited by observation or manikin demonstration.

Allen J. Turk, M. D., F.A.C.S.
2632 Blackstone Avenue
Corner Brown
Fresno 3, California

BOOK NOTICES

Frank M. Boolsen and John P. Peper: LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING IN CALIFORNIA (California Peace Officers' Training Publication No. 72), Department of Education, Bureau of Industrial Education, Sacramento, 1959, pp. 174.

This manual, one of a series published by the Peace Officers' Training Program of the California State Department of Education, presents organized informational material pertaining to preservice and inservice law enforcement training programs.

The manual contains material on the various types of training and educational programs and the practices and procedures involved. It should be most helpful to those who are responsible for the planning, development, improvement, and implementation of law enforcement training programs. It should be of value to law enforcement officers, counselors, school administrators, and teachers.

Paul Glaser: SQUAD ROOM DETECTIVE, A John Benton Story, Dodd, Mead and Co., 432 Fourth Avenue, New York, 1960, pp. 27 $3.00.

The book is one of a series desgined to acquaint persons interested in law enforcement with various aspects of the occupational requirements and activities of the police officer. Books in this series may be suggested by police officers when inquiries about law enforcement work are directed at them by high school and college students who profess interest in the field.

Dorothy Campbell Tompkins: INSANITY AND THE CRIMINAL LAW, Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley, 1960, 64 pp., $2.00.

This book is a bibliography of materials published since 19 on the insane and the criminal law. It is an excellent reference and guide for those seeking information in this area.

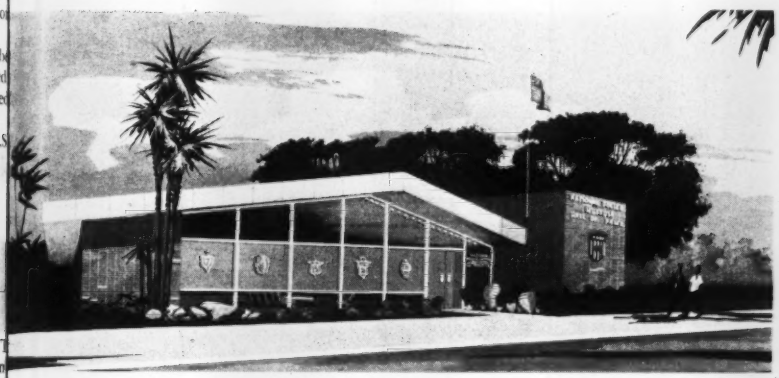
Walter A. Lunden: WAR AND DELINQUENCY, An Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency in Thirteen Nations in World War I and World War II, prepared for the Social Defense Section of the Bureau of Social Affairs, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, United Nations, 1960.

Professor Lunden has compiled delinquency data for the following countries and periods:

Germany, 1910 to 1938; England, 1910 to 1932; 1938 to 1956; France, 1915 to 1918; 1937 to 1958; Russia, 1917 to 1922; Belgium, 1930 to 1956; Holland, 1935 to 1951; Norway, 1930 to 1949; Sweden, 19 to 1958; Denmark, 1933 to 1958; Japan, 1932 to 1958; Northern Ireland, 1935 to 1955; Canada, 1930 to 1956; and United States, 1940 to 1957.

William Dienstein

NEWS and ANNOUNCEMENTS



THE NATIONAL POLICE LAW ENFORCEMENT INSTITUTE

The National Police Law Enforcement Isntitute is the new educational division of the National Police Officers Association of America.

The Institute will be located in the present National Police Museum building and Hall of Fame at Port Charlotte, Florida. It is now underway with a program to increase the training of its members.

The National Police Museum building and Hall of Fame was formerly dedicated last fall as a memorial to all law enforcement officers killed in the war against crime.

Photo shows the graduates and instructors of the October-November GORMAC Polygraph Examiner Course, conducted at the Pasadena, California, Police Department.

First row, left to right: Marvin D. Schultz, Globe International Detective Agency; Joe W. Rice, Sheriff, Riverside County, California; John P. Peper, State Supervisor Peace Officers' Training, Sacramento, California; Paul A. Anderson, Truth, Inc., Denver, Colorado;

Second row, left to right: Dr. Thomas D. Bair, Instructor; Carl R. Sears, Marin County Sheriff's Office, San Rafael, California; Donald E. Fraser, Pasadena Police Department, Pasadena, California; G. Douglas Gourley, Co-director;

Third row, left to right: Robert E. Kearney, Instructor; George H. Puddy, Instructor; Earl A. Deemer, Instructor; Richard O. Hankey, Co-director; Harold E. Epling, Instructor.

W. W. SCOTT

William Wilson Scott, President of Federal Sign and Signal Corporation of Blue Island, Illinois, passed away suddenly in his home, April first. In apparent good health until the last few moments, he was the victim of a heart attack before a physician could be summoned.

Federal Sign and Signal Corporation is the well known manufacturer of sirens, lights and other signals used on emergency vehicles and for municipal and industrial signalling. Federal is also one of the nation's largest manufacturers of electrical advertising signs, with branches in 13 cities.

Mr. Scott, on leaving Northwestern University in 1922 was employed by Federal Sign and Signal (then Federal Electric Co.) as a sales correspondent for the signal division. The next year found him selling successfully throughout the middle west and his record and experience led to appointment as sales manager in 1930.

At the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Scott went to Europe as a consultant on Holland's air raid warning system. He actively administered extensive production of all types of military signals throughout World War II and the subsequent Korean conflict.

His loss is keenly felt by all his coworkers and countless friends as well as by his family.

FIRST 1961 CLASS

The first class to complete the POLYGRAPH EXAMINER TRAINING COURSE of the *Public Safety Institute* has been graduated. Located in the Department of Police Science and Administration and sponsored by the LBSC Foundation, the Public Safety Institute has been established to present training in the specialized areas of police administration and operations.

The 20-week course included firm grounding in physiology and psychology as well as detailed practical application of the polygraph. Students worked with Stoelting and Keeler instruments and had, as major instructor, Professor Carroll S. Price, Assistant Professor of Police Science, Long Beach State College, and President, International Association of Polygraph Examiners.

Dr. A. C. Germann, Director of the Public Safety Institute, has announced the opening of the second class which will begin July 8th. The class will be limited to 12 students and applications will be accepted until June 20th. Students shown in above photo are as follows:

Top Row (left to right): George Holiday, Private Investigator, Huntington Park; Vernon G. Jahr, Security Specialist, Interstate Electronics; Richard E. Howell, President, Technical Attitude Analysis, Montebello; Ronald A. Helson, Santa Ana Police Department; Donald B. Trotter, President, Trotter-Joseff Institute, Downey; Gerald L. Gagley, Whittier Police Department; William J. Roche, Investigator, U. S. Civil Service Commission; Harold H. Miller, President, Pacific Plant Protection;

Bottom Row (left to right): Lois Ruth Hanna, Coast Bureau of Investigation, Santa Barbara; Bruno J. Zemaitis, Head, Overland Investigation Bureau, Santa Maria; Prof. Carroll S. Price, Coordinator of Course; Dr. J. Wesley Bratton, Dean of Extended Services, Long Beach State College; Dr. A. C. Germann, Director, Public Safety Institute; Philip R. Sherman, U. S. Coast Guard; and Glen B. Adams, Chief of Police, La Mesa.

NEW SUPER SECUR SHOWER CATALOG

Super Secur Showers, Inc. announces that their new catalog and specification sheets, which explain their unbreakable aluminum line of showers, are now available.

The new Super Secur Shower catalog contains complete descriptive information, as well as a photo story showing what goes into the manufacture of an unbreakable shower. It also explains the amazing sanitary Super Secur Surface coating of 100% reactive epoxy resins. These showers are solidly constructed of ¼ inch aluminum plate, and because they are unbreakable, are recognized as the ideal stall shower for institutional use . . . cutting maintenance costs and eliminating replacement costs.

The specification sheets give complete installation and roughing-in dimensions.

For your copy of this valuable catalog and specification sheets, write to:

SUPER SECUR SHOWERS, INC.
778 Burlway Road
Burlingame, California

POLICE IS YOUR JOURNAL

. . . and we want you to have it serve you in the most efficient and rewarding way possible.

We would appreciate letters from our readers concerning the type of articles you feel will be most beneficial to you. Perhaps you have had some information or experience in Police work which would be interest to our readers.

Address your replies to the Publisher and we will make every effort to make this truly the type of Journal you most need and most want.

The Publisher

COLT'S 3RD INTERNATIONA POLICE COMBAT PISTOL MATCHES

The Third International Colt's—I diana University Police Combat Pist Match will be held June 16th, 17th, an 18th at Center for Police Training rang Bloomington, Indiana.

Advance entries are required. Entri close at 5:00 P.M., Friday, June 2, 196 Entry fees are $1.00 per man per matc

Individuals, and one or more tea composed of four (4) members of an organized police department or law en forcement agency of the federal, stat county, or local level are eligible. A competitors MUST BE FULL-TIM SALARIED OFFICERS OF THE DE PARTMENTS THEY REPRESENT Military personnel or civilians who d not qualify as officers are ineligible. (Se NRA Pistol Rules 2.4 and 2.14)

Targets will be Standard Colt Silhou ette targets modified for this Match. Th is the same target as used in precedi matches. It has two vertical lines 3½ apart from the chin to the bottom of th 5 ring, plus a 6" circle in the center o the chest area. This entire area is desi nated as the 5-X area, and is used fo breaking ties.

Over $3,000.00 in guns, trophies, priz and awards will be given. High tea and high individual traveling trophi for all matches. Competitors who fi a possible score of 100 during the Mat will be eligible for admission to the Ce ter for Police Training 100 Club, whi carries a distinctive award. Brassar and souvenirs of the Match will be ava able to competitors at no charge.

To enter or obtain information, wri Director, Center for Police Training, I diana University, Bloomington, Indian requesting copies of the Official Progra and entry blanks. DO NOT SEN MONEY OR REGISTRATION FE AT THIS TIME. Affidavit forms, if r quired, will be supplied with the pr grams.

FAUROT STORY TOLD

Law Enforcement Officers will be i terested to know that the April, 196 issue of *True*, contains an interesti article about Faurot, Inc., entitled "O fitters to Gang Busters."

The article reiterates the history Faurot, Inc., and relates some intere ing cases which led Lt. Joseph A. Fau into the detection field.

KEELER INSTITUTE GRADUATES

Pictures above are the graduates of the first class in the 1961 sessions of The Keeler Institute. The above nine men graduated from a starting class of twelve students.

Standing, left to right: Gene R. Danish, Dept. of Police, San Antonio, Texas; Carvel H. Vanmeter, Dept. of Police, Orlando, Florida; Richard C. Davis, Dept. of Police, Princess Anne, Virginia; James W. Kruebbe, Dept. of Police, New Orleans, Louisiana. Seated, left to right: Robert F. Eichler, and John J. Remqus, Dept. of Police, Lakewood, Ohio; Raymond Rostreet and John C. Doig, Sheriff's Dept., Lake Charles, Louisiana; and Jerome C. Poelking, Dept. of Police, Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW EQUIPMENT FOR TRAFFIC PATROLMEN

A fluorescent blaze orange vest for traffic patrolmen and other personnel involved in traffic signaling has been developed by the American Optical Company's Safety Products Division.

Made of a plastic impregnated material, the garment is perforated for ventilation and will fit all persons. The vest has white phosphorescent stripes for added protection. Elastic straps on each side and fabric tapes on the front are added for adjustment.

The Southbridge Police Department has equipped all its traffic men with the new-type garment.

AO determined through extensive testing that blaze orange is the safest color for day and night work. The blaze orange attracts maximum attention during the day time. The phosphorescent white stripes give added protetction after dark.

FOURTH OF JULY TRAFFIC STUDY

(by Illinois Division of Traffic Safety)

Four hundred and forty-two persons died in traffic accidents over the 1960 Fourth of July holiday—78 hour period from 6 p.m., Friday, July 1 to midnight Monday, July 4. A special study of these accidents revealed certain details as indicated in this report.

As usually happens in detailed studies, information is not always available on all questions. Therefore, the various proportions stated throughout these highlights are based on just the number of questions for which information was given.

No comments are included on the proportion of accidents involving drinking and speeding drivers. In previous studies, these were the only two questions asked regarding driver behavior. In the present study, a long list of behavioral questions were asked, and there were indications that drinking and speeding did not receive the same detailed attention as in previous studies.

A copy of the complete study may be had upon request.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY
Announces Its New Program For Police Personnel

Certificates may be earned by correspondence study in the following areas of criminology:

Introductory Studies:
Criminal Identification
Criminal Investigation
Criminal Law
Criminalistics
Homicide Investigations
Police Science

Advanced Studies:
Alcoholism & Drug Addiction
Criminal Psychology
Criminal Sociology
Insurance Investigations
Juvenile Delinquency
Penology

Certificate in Advanced Studies
The BSC Diploma in Criminology

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY
Box Five, Hanover, Massachusetts

SYDNEY K. SCHIFF, CHAIRMAN OF FEDERAL SIGN AND SIGNAL CORPORATION, ELECTED TO ADDITIONAL POST OF PRESIDENT

Directors of Federal Sign and Signal Corporation yesterday (April 19) elected Sydney K. Schiff, chairman, to the additional post of president and chief executive officer of the corporation.

Schiff, who has been board chairman since 1946, succeeds William W. Scott, who died April 1.

Federal Sign and Signal is a major manufacturer of visual and audible signaling devices and outdoor electrical advertising signs and displays.

EIGHTH ANNUAL INSTITUTE

Western Reserve University announces that its eighth annual institute on "Science in Law Enforcement" will be held June 19-24.

Lecturers in this one-week institute are all qualified experts in their fields.

For further information write to:
Oliver Schroeder, Jr., Director
The Lwa-Medicine Center
2145 Adelbert Road
Cleveland 6, Ohio

OPERATE COLLECTION AGENCY!

"Gold Mine" Opportunity

Lifetime business. Be respected. Hundreds of operators who enrolled for our homestudy course are in business, including some of largest agencies. Send for free Bulletin.

FRANKLIN CREDIT SCHOOL
309 Peoples Federal Bldg.
Roanoke, Virginia

A RECIPE FOR RECIDIVISM

If it were possible to gather a representative and experienced group of judges, clinicians, probation and parole officers, institutional counselors, juvenile police officers, parole board members, and administrators of correctional agencies and ask them to write a recipe for society to use if it wished to guarantee recidivism, I suspect they would find themselves in almost complete agreement on at least these ingredients:

Dispose of the "first offense" with summary admonitions or threats and without the individual study necessary to determine whether there are underlying behavior problems which, without help, will burgeon into serious or dangerous behavior.

Place the offender in "cold storage"—in an understaffed detention facility without a program. This will confirm his idea that society has no faith in him.

Have the social or presentence investigation of the offender done by untrained or overloaded probation officers who, for lack of skill or time, can do little more than make a superficial pass at uncovering causes for and backgrounds of the delinquent or criminal act.

Place the offender on probation and assign him to an untrained or overloaded probation officer. This kind of nominal supervision and guidance, amounting to little more than routine "office reporting" and hurried "home calls," not only fails to help people help themselves, an inherent feature of probation, but further distorts their concepts of authority.

Commit the offender to an unduly long period in a correctional institution so that he loses incentive, and arrange for him to be released only after he has reached the peak of his response to the correctional program.

Give him a perfunctory five- or ten-minute parole "hearing." If, as a result, he is not released, this superficial procedure is sure to demoralize him; if he is released, the parole board has obviously not calculated the risk very carefully.

Assume that an untrained or overworked parole officer can give the parolee the guidance and reinforcement he so critically needs during his first few months back in free society, where every day he must make decisions for which he was "deconditioned" in the regimented routine of the institution.

There are other ingredients, of course, but these are enough to constitute a proved recipe for propelling people on to further delinquency and crime. And the hard fact is we are using this recipe in a great many communities and states today. That we are doing so is more significant than any recidivism "rate" in establishing a rational approach to crime prevention and correction.

The Advisory Council of Judges of the National Probation and Parole Association is preparing a model law to provide the legal definitions of truly dangerous offenders, and procedures for their diagnosis and sentencing. If this relatively small group of offenders can be successfully isolated, perhaps we can then move forward to develop, perfect, and gain public acceptance for short-term diagnostic and treatment techniques which will prove effective for the majority of other offenders. The application of a rational and far more scientific approach can then reduce the waste and the atmosphere of fear which now dominate so many efforts in this field. By Will C. Turnbladh in *NPPA Journal.*

IONS—BEHAVIOR FACTOR?

A portable negative ion generator recently developed by Roberts Electronics, Inc., leads to interesting speculation about the possibilities of using negative ion generators to stimulate beneficial behavioral effects on prisoners, inmates of reform schools, and prison hospital inmates.

Research conducted by Dr. C. W. Hansell, points up the I-feel-wonderful-effect of negative ions on human beings, therefore, manufacturers of the Roberts negative ion generator are inclined to believe that negative ions might well aid in relieving tensions built up by the confinement of prison life, and make prisoners more amenable to rehabilitation.

Studies of S. J. Curtis, security chief of the J. L. Hudson Company department store in Detroit, and author of *Modern Retail Security* (Thomas, 1960), points out another interesting fact about negative ions and crime. A long-time student of negative ions, Curtis believes that crime rises when the atmosphere becomes charged with positive ions, drops when negative ions are preponderant. In the July-August, 1960 issue of POLICE, Mr. Curtis wrote a very interesting and informative article on this subject.

Roberts Electronics has considerable information on negative ions and their effects on human behavior available to law enforcement officers without cost. A study of this material tends to the conclusion that, in the future, we me find it easier to control crime by controlling atmospheric conditions than by attempting to regulate home and neighborhood environmental conditions.

While They Last

Concise Training Pamphlet

Coping With Shoplifting

Giving types, methods used, apprehension, etc.

$1 prepaid. 40% disc., 25 or more copies

Watch for announcement our book DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF BUSINESS LOSSES. Covers 140 major and many subdivisions, external and internal losses, from manufacturing to retail.

ROGERS & ASSOCIATES
520 W. 7th St., Los Angeles 14, Calif.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Aluminum Plumbing Fixture Corp.	67
Associated Research, Inc.	35
E. M. Bloomberg	84
The Boston School of Criminology	81
George F. Cake Company	31
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co.	3
Creighton Shirt Co.	63
Delehanty Correspondence School	53
Faurot, Inc.	4
Federal Sign & Signal Corp.	7
Franklin Credit School	82
Gerber Manufacturing Co.	73
Hollister, Inc.	17
Identi-Kit Division	41
Insignia Jewelry Mfg. Co.	47
National Training Center of Lie Detection	49
Nielsen-Rionda, Inc.	70
Police Journal	56
Public Sports Shops	75
Rogers & Associates	81
Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories	2
C. H. Stoelting	65
Charles C Thomas, Publisher	83

FOR THE LAST WORD ON POLICE SCIENCE
√ CHECK THE THOMAS CATALOG

HOMICIDE IN AN URBAN COMMUNITY *by* **Robert C. Bensing** *and* **Oliver Schroeder, Jr.,** *both of Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio.* With an Introductory Section by The Honorable Perry B. Jackson, Judge, Municipal Court, Cleveland. A study in depth of an ancient crime in a modern setting. The community under the microscope — Greater Cleveland. The time period — seven years. The number of homicides—662. Answers your thousand and one questions on the LEGAL AND SOCIAL FACTS OF HOMICIDE. Photographs, maps, tables, and graphs present the raw facts of murder in a typical northern, urban, industrial area. *Pub. June '60, 208 pp., 78 il., 84 tables, $8.75.*

MODERN RETAIL SECURITY *by* **S. J. Curtis,** *The J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit, Mich.* As one reader so aptly put it—"'Modern Retail Security' is the first NEW IDEA for increasing store profits since the innovation of self-service." It fairly crackles with creative ideas for career men and women in public and private law enforcement. Eighty-eight actual case histories from the files of retail stores across the country illustrate some of the problems of store theft. Includes a detailed description of just how to set up and operate a security organization with complete job descriptions for each staff member. *Pub. June '60, 1160 pp., 20 il., $25.00.*

SEX CRIMES AND THEIR LEGAL ASPECTS *by* **John Drzazga,** *Police Dept., N.Y.C. (Ret.).* Extensive and exhaustive research has resulted in material that has NEVER BEFORE APPEARED IN PRINT. In addition to a detailed study of laws prohibiting or restricting sex conduct, the book covers sexual history and customs, techniques used by perverts, types of sexual deviations or practices, and commercial vice. Technical and medical terms have been cut to a minimum—the AVERAGE INTELLIGENT LAYMAN CAN UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT. *(Police Science Series) Pub. May '60, 250 pp., $7.50.*

THE POLICE TRAFFIC CONTROL FUNCTION *by* **Paul B. Weston,** *New York City Police Dept. (ret.).* If your job is to relieve traffic congestion—if you have a deep interest in preventing death on the highway, this book tells how it can be done. The police traffic control function is at last presented by a high ranking officer experienced in the command of accident reduction units. A practical, reliable guide. *Pub. May '60, 312 pp., 44 il., $11.50.*

CRASH INJURIES: The Integrated Medical Aspects of Automobile Injuries and Deaths *by* **Jacob Kulowski,** *St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Joseph, Mo.* Medicine, engineering, law —all three converge toward a solution as Dr. Kulowski deals with the WHY and HOW of crash injuries and deaths. A large part of the book is devoted to HUMAN SALVAGE. Adjacent domains of engineering and biological sciences are explored, evaluated, and correlated with the medical situation as a whole. Over 50 tables and 600 illustrations highlight and clarify the text. *Pub. May '60, 1124 pp., 1535 il., 75 tables, $32.50.*

STOPPING VEHICLES AND OCCUPANT CONTROL *by* **Beryl Langford** *and* **Robert Sheehan,** *both of Michigan State Univ;* **Thomas F. Lobkovich,** *General Motors Corp.; and* **Paul J. Watson,** *U. S. Treasury Dept.* Whether a police officer stops John Q. Public or the Dillinger of the day, he has a distinct advantage if he follows the basic principles presented here. Every detail has been included so that the officer will be confronted by no situation with which he is not thoroughly familiar through training. *Pub. May '60, 104 pp., 67 il., $5.00.*

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF DRIVING: Factors of Traffic Enforcement *by* **A. R. Lauer,** *Driving Research Laboratory, Iowa State Univ., Ames, Iowa.* FOR THE FIRST TIME results of a continuous program of research are presented under one cover. The findings—spanning almost an academic generation — include data on background of driving research, psychology in traffic control, fundamental factors of safe driving, driver education, driving vision, driver evaluation techniques, making license plates more effective, and real and imaginary causes of highway and traffic accidents. *Pub. June '60, 352 pp., 13 il., $10.50.*

THE MURDEROUS TRAIL OF CHARLES STARKWEATHER *by* **James M. Reinhardt,** *Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln.* Few Americans have forgotten Charles Starkweather's murderous trail of eleven victims sacrificed in the short period from December 1, 1957, to January 29, 1958. What makes the difference between a useful citizen and a murderer? To answer this question Professor Reinhardt explored every facet of this strangely marked personality. The unrealistic nature of Starkweather's thinking about himself and the world around him shed new light on the complex problems facing those who deal day after day with the potential killer in modern society. *(Police Science Series) Pub. August '60, 192 pp., 22 il., $5.75.*

LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR *by* **Clifford L. Scott,** Captain of Police, San Antonio, Texas, and **Bill Garrett**, *Artist, Captain ASA.* A neat package of leadership principles in one small, easy-to-read, comfortable book. There are no involved charts to confuse. No statistical mumbo-jumbo. This is an overview of the principles and practices of leadership as they pertain to the patrolman, sergeant, lieutenant, captain, inspector, and chief. Delightfully and humorously illustrated with drawings by Artist Bill Garrett. *(Police Science Series) Pub. May '60, 212 pp., 67 il., $7.50.*

PRACTICAL POLICE KNOWLEDGE *by* **Juby E. Towler,** *Police Dept., Danville, Va.* For years law enforcement administrations have asked us to furnish an all-around guide book in which the young police officer would find the FACTS about the services his superiors expect from him and which would supply him with INSTRUCTIONS on how to carry out the DUTIES assigned to him. Captain Towler's book offers even more! It serves as a complete training course for the recruit policeman—a refresher training course for older officers. *Pub. April '60, 216 pp., $5.75.*

THE AUXILIARY POLICE UNIT: Its Formation, Training and Use *by* **Everett M. King,** *Coroner, County of Alameda, Calif.* By application of these suggestions FIELD TESTED WITH SUCCESS, the police administrator may easily and logically satisfy a community lack of serious consequence. Wide diversity of unit type and objective is outlined and provides a GUIDE FOR FUTURE PLANNING ACTIVITIES. Twenty-seven photographs and illustrations supply the organizing officer with examples and visual proof that such work can be successful, satisfying, and of material value to the community as a whole. *(Police Science Series) Pub. May '60, 232 pp., 27 il., $8.75.*

CHARLES C THOMAS ● PUBLISHER
301-327 East Lawrence Avenue
SPRINGFIELD ● ILLINOIS

America's Finest WEAR the Finest!

SPECIFY

BRAWNY BLUES*

Uniform Fabrics

USED BY ALL LEADING UNIFORM MANUFACTURERS IN THE U.S.A.!

FOR YOUR DEPARTMENT'S FOOL-PROOF PROTECTION SPECIFY AND DEMAND BRAWNY BLUES UNIFORM FABRIC

There is absolutely *no substitute* for the strength, stamina, and maximum wear that *only* BRAWNY BLUES offer. Laboratory tested and approved, BRAWNY BLUES are Indigo Yarn Dyed with a uniformity of shade *never before equalled!* How can you tell BRAWNY BLUES fabric?

LOOK FOR THE FABRIC THAT IDENTIFIES ITSELF!

Only BRAWNY BLUES feature *exclusive* woven stripe on the back of the fabric. Demand BRAWNY BLUES fabric from your *uniform supplier* in the style and weight of your choice. Worn—Tested—and Approved by Many Police Departments!

"Head and Shoulders Above the Rest!"

BRAWNY BLUES

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Fabric Sold Exclusively Through

E.M. Bloomberg & Company Inc.

341 SOUTH FRANKLIN STREET CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS